To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Dec.* 28. 1762.

WHen the compilers of narratives meet with imperfect materials, or depend on relations made by thoſe who do not exactly underſtand the ſubject, or ſometimes when they leave out circumſtances foreign to their principal purpoſe, they ſhew matters in very fallacious lights, and other people are led to make raſh judgments.

You have given us, in yours of November laſt, an extract from Creichton's memoirs [592.], copied, I ſuppoſe, from one of the Reviews *, with a ſevere obſervation.

The Reviewer had no reaſon to ſuppoſe the proceeding illegal, becauſe Creichton did not attend to what he did not underſtand, nor thought himſelf concerned in.

There is no reaſon to doubt, that Macintoſh had the decree of a proper court, either a declarator, [a judgment on the brieve of right], or an adjudication, [an extent, making over to him the eſtate for debt], and thereupon an ejection, [an ejectment], which the ſheriff of Inverneſs, with all his officers, would not be able to execute without aſſiſtance; ſo that the order to the ſoldiers was only to aſſiſt the execution of the civil proceſs, in a country where the civil power was too weak.

When Capagh became actually a rebel, there remained only to treat him as ſuch; and thereupon proceeded the ſecond order, *viz. letters of fire and ſword*, a known writ iſſued by the privy council againſt ſuch as reſiſted the law. This Creichton, according to his apprehenſion, calls an *order, to deſtroy man, woman, and child.* But he does not ſay they killed any body, only *deſtroyed the houſes and corns;* that is, on Macintoſh's eſtate, violently poſſeſſed by Capagh.

I deny not that the law may be made an inſtrument of oppreſſion: but it ought not to be preſumed to have been ſo; much leſs proceedings to have been irregular in form, a caſe which happens ſeldomer then the other, when a circumſtance, probably omitted, eaſily clears up the whole.

We have had an inſtance ſince the revolution, of employing military force to put a purchaſer in poſſeſſion of an eſtate, in the low country, bought at a public ſale, in due form of law, made by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, and that effected not without blood *.

Writers, and eſpecially hiſtorians, are in the right to praiſe or blame as they ſee cauſe; but they ought to, endeavour to be informed of the fact, and all its circumſtances; in a word, they ought firſt to underſtand, and then judge.

Having found fault with the Reviewer, I will now take notice of a like miſtake in a writer of a higher claſs, and whoſe works are like to go further, and laſt longer.

The Rev. Dr Robertſon, in his hiſtory, calls the execution of Mr Wiſhart illegal. —— I own it was unjuſt; for Mr Wiſhart ſhould not have been deemed a Heretic: but it was not illegal; for the Proteſtant principles were then held to be Hereſy, and Hereſy was a capital crime.

If we may gueſs at the Doctor's meaning, he ſeems to ſuppoſe Mr Wiſhart was not delivered over to the ſecular arm, becauſe our hiſtorians have not ſaid it, but executed by order of Cardinal Bethune. But he ought not to have ſuppoſed this, becauſe our hiſtorians have done what the beſt might have done, omitted a circumſtance of courſe.

The Cardinal would not violate the Canon law, nor go out of the way, when it lay plain before him: he was in no want of a ſecular arm to deliver over the heretic to; both the Archbiſhop and Prior of St Andrew's had regalities [rights of juriſdiction in capital caſes] within their benefices; and though the Cardinal himſelf could not pronounce ſentence, his bailie could, and he could name the bailie.

I am, &c.

* [This extract was taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, though, by an overſight, omitted to be ſo marked.]

* [In anſwer to a note on our December cover, deſiring to be favoured with an account of the names of the perſons concerned in this affair, the time, place, and other circumſtances, our correſpondent ſays, "The fact is only known by tradition; and to mention perſons names, might be diſpleaſing to their children, (who are yet alive, and of reſpectable characters), on account of an unhappy accident of a man being killed at taking poſſeſſion of the manſion-houſe."]

Mr URBAN,

I Was not a little ſurpriſed to read in your laſt Magazine [628.], not a defence indeed of that moſt infamous offender, Annett, but ſomewhat pleaded in mitigation of that guilt, which cannot poſſibly be extenuated or aggravated.

It unluckily happens, that what is ſaid

to

to move compassion in his behalf, must be his condemnation. For we are told, "that in every other part of his life he hath in truth a most respectable character;" the meaning I suppose to be, that he is, as it is commonly expressed, a good moral man. So much the worse: the better an Infidel is, the greater ought to be his punishment; the goodness of his life will enable him to propagate the doctrines of damnation with more success.

Besides, however strange it may seem, it is an undoubted truth, that the more good works such a man does, the more sins he commits; and that his guilt increases in proportion to the appearance of his virtues. I believe you will not desire a more convincing proof of this, than I shall give you from art. 13. of our most excellent church. "Works done before the grace of Christ, and inspiration of his Spirit, are not pleasant to God: forasmuch as they spring not of faith in Jesus Christ.——Yea rather, for that they are not done as God hath commanded and willed them to be done, we doubt not that they have the nature of sin."

By works, I humbly conceive all sorts of works to be meant, good as well as bad: the expression is general and unlimited. Besides, no body, I presume, ever imagined, that bad works had not the nature of sin: to have affirmed solemnly that they had, would have been like saying, that it is day at noon. Many weak men indeed have thought, that Heaven looks down with approbation even on virtuous Heathens; and it became well the wisdom of the venerable fathers of our church, to condemn so fatal an error.

May I now take it for granted, that Annett's good works were done before the grace of Christ, and inspiration of his Spirit! I apprehend, this is a point you will not dispute with me; and this being allowed, I will not thank you for admitting the conclusion, that they are sins, (for such surely they must be, if they have the nature of sin); and, consequently, the more good works have appeared in his past life, the more sins he has to answer for. Shall I flatter myself too much, Mr Urban, if I call this *demonstration?*

I should therefore, out of pity to the soul of this Infidel, hope that many virtuous deeds cannot be laid to his charge. May those which he has been guilty of be buried in everlasting oblivion! may they never rise in judgment against him!

From hence I discover the reasonableness of this orthodox doctrine,—That the devil gives Infidels and Heretics leave to lead good lives, that they may decoy others into the gulf of perdition. Satan must be a fool, indeed, to let every body see his cloven foot.

May we not go farther, and say, that the devil tempts Unbelievers to commit those good works which have the nature of sin, and helps to deck them with those virtues which will only sink them deeper in hell?—— *Yours, &c.* R. A.

Nothing is pleaded, in the Magazine referred to, in *mitigation of* the offender's GUILT; his CRIME is held in abhorrence by the editors: but the man has *erred*, has confessed his *error*, and, in appearance, repented; so far therefore, as that repentance is sincere, we have a Christian hope that he will find mercy. *Gent. Mag.*

SIR,

YOU are desired to contradict, in the most solemn and authentic manner, a copy of a pretended letter from his Prussian Majesty to Count Finck, containing reflections as false as injurious on the Empress of Russia, inserted in your N° 919. [607.] no such letter having ever existed. This is a piece of justice you owe the public and this great Princess, for whom his Prussian Majesty has the greatest and most sincere regard.

The preceding anonymous letter, which was sent to the publisher of this paper yesterday, we give verbatim, not knowing from what authority it comes. Lond. Chron. Dec. 23.

A proclamation which was published, Aug. 25. 1762, at Freyberg in Saxony, by the Prussian commandant Gen. Schwerin.

WHereas I have been informed, that some of the inhabitants of Freyberg, and particularly certain merchants, have taken it into their heads to forge, and publish for true, reports to the disadvantage of the arms of Prussia; I declare, by these presents, that the first who shall dare to utter one sentence, either to the disadvantage, or the advantage, of the Prussian arms, shall be taken up and punished as a spy.

It is an indecency not to be suffered, for burghers to presume to talk of state-affairs, in which such pitiful creatures can do neither good nor harm: they only expose their ill intentions: but I shall certainly employ rigorous methods to make

make an example *in terrorem*. Every burgher who favours the deſertion of any of my men, ſhall be treated as a deſerter himſelf. The magiſtrates will take care to curb the burghers with more vigilance than hitherto: otherwiſe I ſhall make them anſwerable for all the malevolent reports that may be publiſhed, becauſe it is their buſineſs to watch over the conduct of the merchants as well as the other citizens. It belongs not to ſuch as they are to intermeddle in the affairs of war or peace, and much leſs in the good or bad ſucceſs of the belligerent powers.

Extract of a letter from Berne, Nov 20. 1762.

I Have been unluckily prevented getting a ſight of the wanderer whilſt he continued in theſe parts [610]; where he now no longer is. He frequently uſed to be ſeen here, ſometimes at one ſeaſon, ſometimes at another, but never making a long ſtay at any one place. At one time he would be attended by a ſingle ſervant, at another by two; one of them indeed carrying rather the appearance of a companion. The cauſe aſſigned for his taking up his reſidence in this country, is that of a breach which happened between S—— L—— in great favour with his father; owing to the overbearing diſpoſition of this mock officer of ſtate; who having ſince thought it beſt to quit theſe connections in purſuit of his own private intereſt, has ſo diſconcerted the adventurer, as to force him into that rambling ſituation he is now found to be.— A gentleman very lately paſſing through the duchy of Luxemburg reports, that our adventurer is now there, and at the caſtle of a certain great nobleman, who is his uncle by marriage; that he lives there in a retired manner, and that he is ſaid to be not entirely in his ſenſes. He further reports, that he one day met with him near this caſtle, in a wood, on a ſhooting-party: his two ſervants were in very rich liveries, one of them riding on either hand of him, carrying each a gun, which he alternately took, and diſcharged whenever he diſcovered any game.

Extract of a letter from an officer, to his friend in London, dated, Bremen, Oct. 19 1761.

SOme days ago I was in company with a clergyman of this place, who tranſlated to me a paſſage of a Vienna gazette; in which a gentlemen at Minden wrote thus to his friend at Vienna.

"Yeſterday paſſed through this place the Scotch Highlanders; a people totally different in their dreſs, language, manners, and tempers, from the other inhabitants of Britain. They are caught in the mountains when young; and ſtill run with a ſurpriſing degree of ſwiftneſs. As they are ſtrangers to fear, they make very good ſoldiers when diſciplined. The men are of low ſtature, and the moſt of them old or very young. They diſcover an extraordinary ſubmiſſion to, and affection for their officers, who are all young and handſome. From the goodneſs of their diſpoſitions in every thing; for the boors are much better treated by thoſe half-ſavages, than by the poliſhed and civilized French and Engliſh; from the goodneſs of their diſpoſition, I ſay, which, by the by, ſhews the rectitude of human nature before it is vitiated by example or prejudice, it is to be hoped, that their king's laudable, though late endeavours, to civilize and inſtruct them in the principles of Chriſtianity, will meet with ſucceſs. A Frenchman ſeems to be their natural antipathy; they could not look at any of our priſoners here directly, but ſide-wiſe, and even that with the ſtrongeſt expreſſion of indignation and averſion."

The French held them at firſt in great contempt; but they have met with them ſo often of late, that they firmly believe that there are twelve battalions of them in our army. Broglio himſelf has lately ſaid, That he once wiſhed he was a man ſix feet high, but that now he is perfectly reconciled to his ſize, ſince he has ſeen the wonders performed by thoſe little men.

A ſpecific, lately diſcovered in Holland, for the alarming malady which ſometimes happens upon eating muſſels, attributed commonly to little animals called crabs, but really occaſioned by a poiſonous quality in the muſſel.

Take two ſpoonfuls of ſallad oil, and mix it well with a ſpoonful of juice of lemon; or, if that cannot be had, with ſomewhat more than a ſpoonful of white-wine vinegar; and ſwallow it as ſoon as poſſible: which will very ſpeedily remove all the ſymptoms.

Loſs of ſhips during the war.

In the courſe of the war we have taken from the French 18 ſhips of the line, and 36 frigates, and deſtroyed 14 ſhips and 13 frigates, and they have loſt by accidents 5 ſhips and 6 frigates; ſo that on the whole their navy has been deprived of 37 capital ſhips, and 55 frigates. From the Spaniards we have taken 12 ſhips and 4 frigates. Our loſs has been only 2 frigates taken, and 3 deſtroyed, and 13 ſhips and 14 frigates loſt by accident.

The LONDON *general Bill of Christenings and Burials, from* December 15. 1761, *to* December 14. 1762; *with the diseases and casualties, &c.*

Christened				Buried				Increased in the burials this year 5263.
	Males	7859	15351		Males	13101	26326	
	Females	7492			Females	13225		

	Age.		No.	Age.		No.	Age.		No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Died	under	2	8372	20 and	30	2146	60 and	70	2166	100	1	107	0
Between	2 and	5	2287	30 and	40	2379	70 and	80	1526	101	0	108	0
	5 and	10	936	40 and	50	2638	80 and	90	659	102	1	109	0
	10 and	20	918	50 and	60	2212	90 and	100	85	105	0	110	0

Diseases							
Abort. and Stillborn	631	Evil	11	Measles	122	Thrush	88
Aged	2053	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	3742	Miscarriage	4	Tympany	0
Ague	8			Mortification	234	Vomiting and Looseness	15
Apoplexy and sud.	244	Fistula	11	Palsy	86	Worms	2
Asthma and Phthisic	479	Flux	123	Pleurisy	53	*Casualties.*	
Bedridden	5	French Pox	85	Polypus	0	Broken Limbs	5
Bleeding	6	Gout	85	Quinsy	15	Bruised	4
Bloody Flux	30	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	25	Rash	2	Burnt	4
Burstn & Rupture	9			Rheumatism	11	Drowned	117
Cancer	50	Grief	7	Rickets	10	Excessive Drinking	4
Canker	6	Headach	3	Rising of the Lights	2	Executed	5
Chicken pox	2	Headmould shot, Horsheahead, and Water in the Head	9	Scald Head	0	Found Dead	16
Childbed	272			Scurvy	4	Frightened	1
Colic, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	56	Jaundice	123	Small pox	2743	Killed by Accidents	58
Cold	9	Impofthume	9	Sores and Ulcers	13	Killed themselves	32
Consumption	5139	Inflammation	182	Sore Throat	6	Murdered	3
Convulsions	6703	Lethargy	7	St Anthony's Fire	27	Overlaid	11
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	300	Livergrown	0	Stoppage in the Stomach	8	Poisoned	0
Dropsy	1039	Lunatic	106	Surfeit	3	Scalded	1
				Swelling	3	Starved	3
				Teeth	1037	Suffocated	5

General Bill of Mortality for 1762, *in* EDINBURGH, *and* WEST-KIRK *parish.*

	Buried in the city.			*In the West-kirk-yard.*			
	Males.	Femal	In all.	Males.	Femal.	In all.	Total.
January	25	30	55	20	13	33	88
February	40	46	86	15	15	30	116
March	54	46	100	22	15	37	137
April	38	35	73	10	10	20	93
May	50	25	75	18	16	34	109
June	30	29	59	23	20	43	102
July	23	17	40	14	9	23	63
August	27	34	61	8	10	18	79
September	39	30	69	19	14	33	102
October	43	34	77	25	24	49	126
November	52	31	83	24	25	49	132
December	46	57	103	23	32	55	158
Total	467	414	881	221	203	424	1305

	Age.	No.
Under 2 years		172
Between	2 & 5	129
	5 & 10	69
	10 & 20	47
	20 & 30	48
	30 & 40	58
	40 & 50	129
	50 & 60	214
	60 & 70	232
	70 & 80	175
	80 & 90	29
	90 & 104	3
		1305
Increased		402

Diseases, &c.												
Aged	288	Chincough	2	Fever	133	Jaundice	2	Stillborn	15
Ague	4	Consumption	188	Fistula	1	Iliac passion	1	Suddenly	8
Asthma	25	Draughts	1	Flux	7	Measles	106	Swelling	1
Bowelhive	31	Dropsy	6	Gout in stom.	1	Palsy	8	Teething	159
Cancer	1	Drowned	1	Gravel	3	Small pox	27	Tympany	2
Childbed	11	Fall of a fore	1	Hysterics	1	Sore throat	2	Water in head	2
									1305

DUBLIN. Buried, males 1273, females 1217; Increased 198.

GLASGOW. Burials; 173 men, 189 women, 697 children; in all 1059: Increased 150.

INDEX

INDEX to the ESSAYS, EXTRACTS, HISTORY, &c. 1762.

N. B. *When different pages are referred to at any article, if the numbers are disjoined by a comma, the first figure or figures in the preceding numbers are supposed to be repeated in the subsequent.*

ACts passed 106, 60. 219. 272. 674
Addison, Mr, his letter to a lady, on a delicate subject 124
Addrefs, imaginary, to the King 579
Addreſſes: By the commiſſion on the King's marriage 221. By the cities of London and Edinburgh, on the conqueſt of Martinico 222. By the city of London on the birth of a Prince 446. By the city of Edinburgh 449. By the city of London, on the reduction of the Havannah 565. Of the Lords, in anſwer to the King's ſpeech 618. Of the Commons 619. Of the Lords on the preliminaries for a peace 672. Of the Commons *ib.*
Admirals, a liſt of 680
Agriculture, uſeful hint in 447
Aiguillon, D. Adm. Hawke's letter to 693
Akib, Rabbin, his ſermon 299
Albemarle, E. ſails for the Havannah 16. Arrives 390. Exiles the Biſhop of Cuba 695. *See* Havannah, Pococke
Allies, their different ſkirmiſhes with the French 266. Defeated at Johanneſberg 492. Defeat the French at Brucker-Muhl 493
Almena, her ſtory 29
Amherſt, Gen. character of 683
Amherſt, Col. *See* Newfoundland
Amœneburg, the memorable cannonade at 494. A letter relative to it diſavowed 621
Amour, irregular, account of one 108. 161. *See* Pembroke
Amputation, account of the ſucceſs of a new method of 191
Anett, P. his crime and ſentence 628. Pilloried 676. Reflections on his crime 700
Antigallican privateer, the Roebuck frigate given to its proprietors 161
Aquinas's ſmart repartee 252
Archangel damage by fire at 665
Arenſberg taken by the allies 266
Artificers, encouragement to 54
Arts and ſciences, a ſurvey of iii
Aſberry, a poor clergyman, anecdote of 480
Auditor, extracts from that paper 289. 511. 689
Auſtrians, account of their military operations laſt year 5. *&c.* Account of their ſkirmiſhes with the Pruſſians 151. Worſted in ſeveral rencounters 266. 267. Defeated at Buckerſdorff 384. Defeat the Pruſſians 548. Defeated by them at Freyberg 609
Auto de fe, a ſermon upon it 299
Bachelors to be preferred in the militia 44
Banchannus, his ſtory, 651
Bank of Scotland, abſtract of the act for erecting it 129
Banking, regulations for 135
Banks, Edinburgh, their caſh-accounts abridged 54. Conſiderations on the order relating to the abridgment 39 89 Remarks on the conſiderations 130. Agree to take in money at five *per cent.* 163. 225. Tenor of the obligation 225. The reſtriction upon the caſh accounts taken off 450. Conditional notes iſſued *ib.*
Bark, its virtues in gouty caſes 467. 693. in a chirurgical 591
Bath-waters, Linden on 25
Baths, artificial effects of 190
Battles: At Graebenſtein 327. At Chemnitz 329. At Lutternberg 383. At Buckerſdorff 384. At Johanneſberg 492. At Brucker Muhl 493 At Freyberg 609
Bear's foot deſcribed 108
Bedford, D. ſets out for Paris 506. How received there *ib.* Complimented at Calais 566
Beef, of the bill for continuing the importation of it from Ireland 69. Remarks on it *ib.*
Beer-tax, advertiſements relating to it 673, 4
Bees ſting a man and horſe to death 392. A method of preſerving them 524
Belleiſle, M. de, extracts of his political teſtament 256
Bermudas, a negro plot at 104
Biddeford man of war loſt 107
Biron, D. de, recalled from baniſhment 265. Motives for his reſtoration to Courland 607. *See* Ruſſia
Black tried for childmurder 337
Blair, Dr, appointed Profeſſor of Rhetoric in Edinburgh 282
Borthwick, L. his title ſuſtained 219
Britiſh ſailors their bravery humorouſly deſcribed 158
Britiſh forces, motion for recalling them from Germany 106
Briton, extracts from 285 290
Bronſwell, Abp, his prediction concerning the Jeſuits 697
Broom, Darby, his dying declaration 394
Brutes, on clemency to, 108
Brucker-Muhl, action at 493
Buckerſdorff, action at 384
Buckinghamſhire, E. his encouragement of marriage 103
Buckingham-houſe purchaſed for the Queen 272. A deſcription of it 359
Bute, E. anecdote to his honour 373. Inſtalled a Knight of the Garter 505. Articles of impeachment againſt him, ironical 511. His character juſtified 529. His preſent to Wincheſter college 676
Byres, Mr J. obtains one of the architecture prizes at Rome 611
Calas, M. account of the rigorous proceedings againſt him 426. A. Calas the ſon's death, and the trial and execution of J. Calas the father 614
Caldwell, Col. anecdote of 684
Cambray, Abp of, his letter to the Duke of Burgundy 429
Campbell, Dr, account of his diſſertation on miracles 193
Campbell, A. tried for murder 566
Candia, curioſities found in 378
Cappagh, account of a ſevere order againſt 592. This matter explained 699
Carter, Miſs, on her poems 148
Caſſel beſieged by the allies 441. 547. Surrenders 609
Chandler on the cold 26
Characters of great men 681
Charlemain, an anecdote of 523
Charles II. deſcription of the mourning-ring he wore for his father 393. and of his toothpick caſe *ib*
Chemnitz, action at 329
Cherokees, ratification of the treaty with them 103 Gen. Oglethorpe's account of that people 348. Three of their chiefs arrive at London 392. Set out on their return home 4 8
Child, deſerted, advertiſes to know his origin 110

Childmurder, four women ſentenced for 337. A hint preventive of that crime *ib.* An account of an eſtabliſhment at Berlin for preventing it 338
Chronological ſeries of events xii
Churchill, L. his letter to K. James II. on his going over to the Prince of Orange 365
Circuit-courts, trials 337 566
Clemency to bruites, on 108
Clergymen, fund for the relief of their widows 108
Coach, the King's deſcribed 621
Coaches and other wheel-carriages, amount of the duty on 396
Coal, method of extracting tar from 185
Cock-lane ghoſt, account of it 149. Trial concerning it 392
Cocoa-tree, a letter from it 576. Addreſs to it 685. Anſwers to Whig queſtions put to it 689
Coins, old Roman found 447
Cold, Chandler on 26. Remedy againſt the effect of it 583. Willis's remarks on it 584
Cole's ſtate of Newfoundland 418
Colonies, new, queſtions concerning the manner of ſettling in them 632
Colville, L. his letter from Newfoundland 612. Arrives from America 566
Commiſſion's addreſs on the King's marriage 221
Commons order thanks to ſeveral officers 674. *See* Parliament
Confucius, an account of 413
Cook's cure for worms, *&c.* 692
Coronation-medals advertiſed to be ſent for 107
Corſica, troubles there 386. Why the Geneeſe ſtruggle to preſerve it 443. Order againſt the Britiſh aſſiſting the malecontents 674
Courland, Duke of, recalled 265. Letters between the Czarina and King of Poland relating to that duchy 545. *See* Biron
Cramp, cure for it requeſted 248. Cauſe of the diſeaſe explained, and cures propoſed 248, 9. Remedy for it 305
Cromwell, O. anecdotes of 242
Crops and ſeaſons, ſtate of, for ſome years paſt 478
Cruelty, religious, on 364
Cuba iſland, deſcription of, with a map 475. Circumſtances which contributed to the Britiſh ſucceſs at 668. *See* Havannah
D'Alembert, ſatirical letter from Voltaire to him 364. Diſclaimed 516. The Empreſs of Ruſſia's letter to him 697
Dalziel Gen. hiſtory and deſcription of 592
Daughter, a father's advice to one 366
Davidſon, A. ſentenced for child murder 337. Pardoned 567
Debt, national, ſum of it 412. A true ſtate of it, and a computation how ſoon it may be paid off 585. Of paying it off 649
Deficiencies, reſolutions for ſupplying, accounted for 649
Denmark, ſtate of affairs there laſt year 59. On the diſputes between the King and the Dukes of Holſtein-Gottorp *ib.* His military operations 150. Compels the Hamburghers to give him a loan 326. A congreſs held at Berlin for accommodating his differences with the Czar 385. An eſtabliſhment for poor children 412
Dick, Dr, extract from his ſermon on Gamaliel's advice 41
Dictys of Crete's hiſtory of the Trojan war found 378
Divinity letter to a ſtudent of 655
Doſſie's proceſſes for edulcorating oil 415. New experiments 417
Douglas, Sir J. his public ſervices 668
Downe, Ld, character of 683
Dropſical caſe, extraordinary 588
Drummond, Abp. his liberality to the poor 161
Dunbar, W. piloried for a vitiation 164
Dutch, reciprocal complaints againſt them, as to partiality 50. Subſtance of the anſwer of the Britiſh court reſpecting grievances in the Eaſt Indies *ib.* New repreſentations on that head 268
Earneſt on idleneſs and luxury 125
Eaſt-India company thank ſome of their captains 108
Eaſt Indies, account of the diſpute between the Britiſh and Dutch in 16. Of the bill for puniſhing offences there 122. Two iſlands diſcovered by the ſhip Warwick 272
Edinburgh, water plentiful in it 338. The city's addreſs on the conqueſt of Martinico 222. on the birth of a Prince 449. Plan for a foundling-hoſpital in it 361. Porterage of coals regulated 450. A teacher of Engliſh appointed *ib.*
Edinburgh ſelect ſociety, queſtion treated by them 338.
Edinburgh prices of meal 56. 112 68. 228, 84. 340, 96. 452. 508, 68 628, 80
Edinburgh ſhip ſtranded 164.
Egremont, E. letters between him and the Earl of Briſtol 118. 77. *&c.* Memorial to him by the traders to the conquered iſlands 677
Engliſh language, hints relating to it 136
Epilepſy and idiotiſm cured by falls 690
Events, a chronological ſeries of xii
Europe, revolutions in the political ſyſtem of 72
Falſehood detected 621
Family, mortification in one 298
Faſt general, appointed and obſerved 106. Public preachers on that occaſion 161
Ferdinand, Pr. account of his military atchievements laſt year 2. *&c.* Surpriſes the French at Graebenſtein 327. An officer's account of this action 328. Liſt of the French priſoners taken 380 and of the loſs of the allies 381. The French account 382. Beats the French at Lutternberg 383. His magazines deſtroyed *ib.* Obliges the French to retire 440, 1. Defeated at Johannesberg 492. but gains the victory at Brucker-Muhl 493. Liſt of the loſs in this action 496. His character and that of the King of Pruſſia compared 682
Fevers, *&c.* Dr Lobb on 302. 643, 91
Fingal, account and extracts of 82. 200. 59. 317
Fire-arms, method of increaſing their projectile force 76
Fiſtula in the parotid gland cured 67
Flax-ſeed, an eaſy method of raiſing 127
Fleas found in ſnow 221
France, affairs there laſt year 60. 61. Operations of her armies in Germany 2. *&c.* Zeal ſhewn for reſtoring the marine 101. Liſt of the navy 102. A feigned plot againſt the King's life 101. The King's anſwer to the Czar's declaration 152. The Proteſtants perſecuted 126. *See* Rochette.

Private executions at Paris 151. A terrible one in the Bastile 611. The Jesuits prosecuted 206. Arret of the parliament of Rouen against them 207. Their effects sequestrated 268. Their estates seized by the parliament of Dijon 610. A protest by the English at St Omer's *ib.* *See* Jesuits. M. Broglio and his brother banished 102. A small squadron sails from Brest 268. Another from Toulon 385. A fire in the dock yard at Rochefort *ib.* The King's declaration of war against Portugal 389. M. de Lally imprisoned 611. Fate of the intendant of Canada *ib.* A hurricane at Cherburg *ib.* Correspondence opened with Britain 674. *See* Ferdinand, Spain

French worsted in some skirmishes 266. Surprised at Graebenstein 327. Conquer at Johannesberg 492. but are overcome at Brucker Muhl 493. Take Newfoundland 390 444. Which the British retake 552. *See* Ferdinand, Martinico, Spain

Freyberg, action at 609 (127

Friendship exemplified affectingly

Furze useful in fencing river-banks 524

Gallert's process for making zink 630

Gallini, account of his treatise on dancing 309

Game-bill, Scotch, of it 123

Garter Knights installed 505

General assembly meets 274. Lord Cathcart commissioner *ib.* Dr Traill moderator *ib.* The King's letter *ib.* Extract of the Commissioner's speech 275. Committees appointed *ib.* Ministers appointed to preach *ib.* The schoolmasters petition *ib.* Referred to a committee 276. Report of the committee relating to kirks and manses, and the schoolmasters *ib.* Of the window-tax *ib.* Representation of the assembly concerning kirks, manses, and schools *ib.* An act to prevent dilapidation of stipends 277. Overture relating to students having the Galic language *ib.* Report as to an overture about chaplains to regiments levied in Scotland 278. Decision on a petition relating to sermons on Saturday before the sacrament 279. On petitions about itinerancies *ib.* Of the application of the royal bounty 279 80. Act of parliament against child murder ordered to be read yearly 280. Of the settlement of Hamilton *ib.* of Auchtermuchty *ib.* of Dundee *ib.* Proceedings in the case of Mr R. Dalrymple *ib.* Overtures transmitted 281. Observations relating to the widows fund *ib.* The Moderator's speech 282. The assembly's answer to the King's letter 291. Their address 292

Generosity and gratitude exemplified 295

George H. K. Nicholls's observations concerning his body 640

Germany, proceedings in the diet about supporting their army 267 Pacifically disposed 267

Gesner's succedaneum for oak bark 429

Gisors, C. character of 681.

Glasgow G. gets a patent for cloth weaved like womens stitched stays 392

Good-manners and good-breeding, Swift's essay on 422

Gordon, T. tried for murder 566

Gout, Hundredmark's receipt for it 420

Gouty cases, Winders's palliative in 467 693

Granada island taken by the British 215

Granby, M. of, disavows a letter said to be writtten to him 621. His letter of thanks to the troops in Germany 698. Character of 682

Grant, T. punished for seducing a man to inlist 164

Grisons, damage done by the fall of a mountain in their country 668

Guineas, quarter, coined 447

Halifax, E. *See* Ireland

Hamburg invested and taxed by the Danes 326

Handell, G. F. monument erected for 393

Hardy, Sir C. sails for the bay 566. Arrives at Plymouth, and sails again 617

Harrison, Mr, his machine for discovering the longitude tried 219

Havannah, a fleet sails against it 160. Arrives 390. A description of the city, with a map 475. Account of the military operations at 497, 8. and of the reduction of it 499. The articles of capitulation 500. Lists of the garrison, &c. 503. and of the British loss *ib.* Journal of the siege 557 Other accounts from thence 562. Circumstances that contributed to that acquisition 653 A sailor's account of the operations 669 *See* Albemarle, Pocock

Hawke, Adm. sails for the bay 391. Arrives at Torbay 417. His letter to the Duke d'Aiguillon 693 Appointed Rear-Admiral of G. Britain 679

Headach, efficacy of leeches in the cure of it 251

Heath-burning dangerous 338

Hemlock, account of Storck's second essay on 137. A caution relating to the time and manner of preparing the extract of it 244

Hermione, a rich Spanish ship taken 395. The ceremony of carrying the treasure to the tower 446

Hesse Cassel, Land. his representation to the diet of the empire relating to Hanau 267

Hiccough, remedy for it 308

Highlanders, Scotch, a wild notion of 701

Hodgkin's cure for the scurvy 252

Horsemen, bad, Thompson's rules for 397. 461

Howe, L. monument erected for 393. Character of 682

Human petrifaction discovered 308

Hume's discourse of money 33. Account and extracts of his history of England 77. 315

Hundredmark's receipt for the gout 420

Hunt's cure of a fistula in the parotid gland 67

Husbandry, experiments in 305

Hutcheson, T. whipped and banished 164

Jacobite, a very great personage proved one 509

Idiotism cured by a fall 690

Idleness and luxury, reflections on 125

Jesuits prosecuted in France 206. Arret of the parliament of Rouen against them 207. Further proceedings against them 385, 6. Annihilated by a decree of the parliament of Paris 443. A prediction concerning them 697. *See* France

Insolvent-

Inſolvent-bill, proceedings on it 121 651
Inundations in England 566
Johannesberg, action at 492
Johnſon, Sir W. character of 683
Johnſon and Smith 295
Joſeph, another 124. *See* Addiſon
Joyner, W. tried for ſtealing the Aberdeen bag 567
Ireland, the declaration of war againſt Spain notified to the parliament 53. Reſolution of the Commons for increaſing the revenue of the Lord Lieutenant 109. His Excellency's modeſt ſelf-denied anſwer 110. Of the bill for continuing the importation of beef from thence 69. Remarks on that bill *ib.* Of that relating to the importation of tallow from thence 122. Account of the White Boys or Levellers 223. Trials of them 336. Execution 394 Addreſſes of the Lords and Commons to the Lord Lieutenant, with his anſwers and ſpeech 333. *&c.* Increaſe of the linen manufacture 337. Reflections on our not employing the Roman Catholics 53
Judges, of the bill for ſecuring their commiſſions notwithſtanding the demiſe of the ſovereign 229
Juſtices of the peace, of the bill relating to their qualifications 122
Kames, L. account and extracts of his Elements of criticiſm 21. 143. General characters of the Elements 536
Keith, Marſh. character of 681
Kent, Mr, account of a conſpiracy againſt 149. Trial of the conſpirators 392
King his declaration of war againſt Spain 50. His ſpeech to parliament on that occaſion 52. His ſpeech at the cloſe of the ſeſſion 273. His letter to the general aſſembly 274. A portrait of his Majeſty 288. Preſents ſent him from the Eaſt Indies 391. Inthroned ſovereign of the Garter 505. Proved a Jacobite: A humorous ſatire 509 The French ambaſſador's ſpeech to him, on delivering his credentials 615. His ſpeech at opening the ſeſſion 617. A deſcription of his ſtate-coach 621. An imaginary addreſs to him 579. Petition to him by the traders to the conquered iſlands 676. Purchaſes Buckingham houſe for the Queen 272. Remarkable ſayings of his Majeſty on the late reſignations 624. *See* Addreſſes
Kinſale, L. anecdotes of 110. 506
Kneeling and kiſſing hands wiſhed to be aboliſhed 506
Laing J. ſentenced for child-murder 337. Pardoned 567
Langhorne's Solyman and Almena, account of 29
Lauzan, C. de, anecdote of 466
Leeches, their efficacy in the cure of a headach 251
Liberty, civil and religious, reflections on 625
Linden on the Bath waters 235. Proceſs for making mundic 631. His obſervations on medicinal waters 632
Linen ſtamped for ſale 56
Lippe Buckeburg, C. de, arrives in London 272. Sails for Portugal 330. His letters about the operations 496. 550
Literature, advantages of ſocieties formed for improvement in 517
Loan-office, general, propoſed 628
Lobb on fevers and coughs 302. 590 643. 91
Locke, Mr. anecdote of 244
London, of the cauſe of the epidemical diſtemper in 220. The city's addreſs on the reduction of Martinico 222. On the birth of a Prince 446. On the reduction of the Havannah 565. The port opened for the importation of foreign oats 219. Particulars of the royal entertainment laſt Lord Mayor's day 330
Longitude, trial of a machine for diſcovering it 219. Scheme about it 447. Of the inventions for diſcovering it 471. Of the act of laſt ſeſſion relating to it 474
Longſword, Earl of Saliſbury 143
Lorn, Marq. of, appointed commander in chief in Scotland 163
Loudon, E. his letter from Portugal 551
Louiſiana its products 696 (160
Lucia, St. taken by the Britiſh
Luttenberg, action at 383 (392
Lying in hoſpital, account of it
Macdonell, A. of Barriſdale pardoned 164. Made a captain in Granie's regiment *ib.* Proceedings on his trial: His defences 170. The counſel on both ſides *ib.* Interlocutor on the firſt day's debate 175. Condeſcendence of the way and manner of his ſurrender 237. The debate on the relevancy of the condeſcendence 238. The interlocutor 242
Macintyre, D. tried for murder 566.
—— J. baniſhed for theft 567
Mackenzie's account of an extraordinary dropſical caſe 588
Mad dog, remedies for the bite of one 519
Mails, Scots, abſtractions made from 338. *See* Joyner
Malt caſe with reſpect to the perpetuel tax on 650
Marine ſociety, account of the men and boys collected, *&c.* by them 107. Reſolution about providing for them 675
Maritime occurrences 111, 65. 226, 83. 339, 95. 450. 507. 622, 78
Marlborough, D. character of 682
Marriage, Rouſſeau's advice to a daughter concerning 366. Diſcouragement to it removed 68
Martinico, account of the landing of the Britiſh forces there 104, 5. Account of the reduction of Fort-Royal, with the capitulations, and liſts of the killed and wounded 152—160. Bravery of the Britiſh ſailors on that occaſion 120, 58. Capitulation of the whole iſland 216. *See* Monckton, Rodney
Mary Queen of Scots, inquiry into the evidence produced againſt 430
Maulden, account of his ſermon on inoculation 540
Mecklenburg, Pr. of, arrives in London 53. Viſits the fleet 160. Pr. Erneſt arrives 272 the latter ſails for Portugal 330. Promoted there 443
Mecklenburghers arrive in England 566
Medicine: Ward's cure for a ſore throat 43. A fiſtula in the parotid gland cured 67. Salutary effects of artificial baths 190 O'Halloran's new method of amputation 191. Smith on the cauſe of the epidemical diſtemper in London 220. Of the uſe of narcotics for the toothach 235. Linden on the Bath waters *ib.* A medicinal anecdote

anecdote 236. A caution with reſpect to preparing the extract of hemlock 244. A cure for the cramp requeſted 248. Cauſe of this diſeaſe explained, and cures propoſed 248, 9. Efficacy of leeches in the cure of a headach 251. Hodgkin's cure for the ſcurvy 252. An account of a family whoſe limbs rotted off 298. Lobb on the fevers and coughs of children 302. On fevers, &c. in adult perſons 590. 643, 91. A remedy for the cramp 305. And for the hiccough 308. A method of recovering fatigued ſoldiers 364. A method practiſed by the negroes for removing rheumatiſms, &c. 637. A cure for the rheumatiſm 412. Hundredmark's receipt for the gout 420. Winders's palliative in gouty caſes 467. 693. Remedies for the bite of a mad dog 519. A remedy againſt the effects of cold 583. Willis's remarks on it 584. An extraordinary dropſical caſe, by Dr Mackenzie 588. Oakeley on the effect of the bark in a chirurgical caſe 591. A ſpecific for the muſſel-malady 701 Nicholls's obſervations concerning the body of the late King 640. with a plate

Medicinal waters, on 632

Medicinal anecdote 236

Mermaids, accounts of 425

Militia propoſed to be eſtabliſhed in Scotland 53. Arguments for and againſt ſuch an eſtabliſhment 8.—16. 74. Reſolutions concerning it 161

Miniſtry, changes in it 680. Sayings on the late reſignations 624

Monckton, Gen. his account of the landing at Martinico 104. of the ſurrender of Fort Royal 152. of that of St Peter's 159. of the ſurrender of Granada 215 *See* Martinico

Monitor: Revolutions in the political ſyſtem of Europe 72. Obſervations on the preliminaries 637

Montcalm, epitaph for 99

Moors, heaths, &c. take fire 392

Mortality-bill for Edinburgh 56. 112, 68 228, 84. 340, 96. 452. 508, 68. 624, 80

—— general for London 702

—— for Edinburgh 702

Mortification in the limbs, a family affected with it 298

Muller's voyages from Aſia to America, account of 368

Mundic, Linden on making 631

Munich, C. recalled from baniſhment 265

Murray, Gen. his good conduct in Canada 694

Muſeum, Britiſh, manuſcripts purchaſed for it 393

Muſſel-malady, a ſpecific for 701

Naples, K. of, his preſent to the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge 220

Narcotics, on uſing them for the toothach 235

National debt, ſum of it 412. A true ſtate of it, and a computation how ſoon it may be paid off 585

Navy, royal, view of it 55

Negro ſlaves, inviolable friendſhip of two 127

Newcaſtle, port of, opened for the importation of foreign oats 391

Newcaſtle, D. oppoſes the preliminaries 671

Newfoundland taken by the French 390. 444. Retaken 552. *See* Amherſt, Colville. Cole's ſtate of that iſland 418.

Nicholls on the body of the late King 640. with a plate

Nivernois, D. de, arrives at London 506. His ſpeech on preſenting his credentials 615

North Britain extraordinary 509

Oak bark, ſucedaneum for 429

Oakeley on the bark in a chirurgical caſe 591

Oaths, public, remarks on 123

Oglethorpe's account of the Cherokees 348

O' Halloran's amputation 191

Oil, Doſſie's proceſſes for edulcorating 415. New experiments 417

Orrery, L. a ſtory of his 480

Paper-credit, its baleful influence 129. Eſſay on 133

Parliament prorogued 274. Meets 617

Parliament, hiſtory of the ſeſſion 1760-61. Of the bill to continue the permiſſion to import beef, &c. from Ireland 69. Remarks on it *ib.* Of the bill for encouraging the trade of the ſugar-colonies 70. Remarks on it *ib.* Of the bill to enable his Majeſty to be governor of the South-ſea company 72. Of the inſolvent-bill 121 Of that for puniſhing of offences committed in the Eaſt Indies 122. Of that relating to the importation of tallow from Ireland *ib.* and to the qualification of juſtices *ib.* Remarks on our oaths 123. Of the Scotch game bill *ib.* Of the bill for ſecuring the commiſſions of judges notwithſtanding the demiſe of the ſovereign 229

—— hiſtory of the ſeſſion 1761-62. The ſupplies granted 405. The ways and means 408. Remarks on the vaſt ſums granted for ſervices performed, and not provided for *ib.* and on the new window-tax 409. Of the credit and deficiency clauſes in the land and malt tax bills 411. Sum of the ſupplies 585. Of the national debt 412. A true ſtate of it, and a computation how ſoon it may be paid off 585. Of paying off the public debts 649. The reſolutions for ſupplying deficiencies accounted for *ib.* Caſe with reſpect to the perpetual tax on malt 650. Of the inſolvent-bill 651. Of the proviſion made for the Queen 652. *See* Addreſſes, Preliminaries

Party, on the preſent ſpirit of 358

Peace, notice of the nomination of plenipotentiaries for treating of it, given to the Lord Mayor of London 449. Two ſets of preliminaries given *ib.* The Wandſworth epiſtle relating to peace 455. Anſwer to it 457. Arguments for a peace 511. Anſwers 513 14. Unreaſonableneſs of deſiring the articles publiſhed ſhould be contradicted if falſe 515. The preliminary articles publiſhed by authority 569. The peace agreed on and that propoſed laſt year compared 575. Letter from the Cocoa-tree 576. Notification to the Lord Mayor of London of the ſigning of the preliminaries 615. and of the ratification 616. Orders iſſued on that occaſion 615, 16. The proclamation for a ceſſation of hoſtilities 615. Debates in parliament on the preliminaries 671. On the domeſtic policy proper to be obſerved on a peace 657

Pearce, ſtory of her marriage 392
Pembroke, E. of his amour with Miſs Hunter 108, 9. 61
Perſia, affairs there laſt year 58. The throne ſeized by Pr. Heraclius 607
Petrifaction, human, diſcovered 308
Pitt, Mr, his character juſtified 529. An advocate for the preliminaries 672. A character of 683
Plants, receipts for taking them off on paper 584
Pocock, Sir G. *See* Havannah
Poland, affairs in laſt year 58 546
Political diſputes, view of the preſent 285 309. Important queſtions on that ſubject put, and anſwered 358
Poor children, an eſtabliſhment in Denmark for 412
Portugal, affairs there laſt year 63. Two memorials to that court by the French and Spaniſh miniſters, with anſwers 209. A third memorial 268. The anſwer 269. The French and Spaniſh miniſters leave Portugal, as do thoſe of Portugal France and Spain 271. Military operations 329 30. Britiſh troops ſail for that kingdom 330. Arrive 443. Declaration of war againſt France and Spain 387 Military operations 490. 549. &c. 611. *See* Lippe Buckeburg, London, Spain
Preliminaries of peace 553. The articles publiſhed by authority 569. Sentiments of a Frenchman on them 633. Obſervations 633. Debates in parliament 671. The addreſſes on that ſubject 672, 3. *See* Peace
Preſs-warrants called in 617
Pretender, Smollet's account of his birth 402. Anecdotes of his eldeſt ſon 256. Said to be lurking in Switzerland 610. 701
Prince of G. Britain born 445. Created Prince of Wales 445. Baptiſed 449.
Prizes, proclamation about 390
Proteſtants perſecuted 126
Proviſions, imbargo laid on 107. Remarks on it 107
Pruſſia, K. of, ſtate of his affairs laſt year 5. &c. Enters into a treaty of peace with the Czar 265. With Sweden 266. Makes the Czar colonel of a foot-regiment 378. His differences with the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin accommodated 385. His declaration to the French King 507 Account of his military inſtructions 525. His letter on the revolution in Ruſſia 607. This letter diſavowed 700. A character of him 682
Pruſſians, their ſucceſſes in Saxony 266, 7. 547. 8. and Sileſia 384. Rout the Imperialiſts 441, 2 and the Auſtrians 443 609. Ravage ſeveral circles 666
Public affairs, ſummary of thoſe in 1761 1.—8. 57.—67
Pumps of a new invention 220
Queen, Buckingham-houſe purchaſed for her 272. Delivered of a Prince 445. Of the proviſion made for her 652
Rabbin Akib's ſermon 299
Rake reclaimed 631
Raleigh, Sir W. his letter to his wife after his condemnation 185. An anecdote of him 466
Rayerioft, Mr. his charitable eſtabliſhment 676
Reaping machine 403
Reaſon, its power 421. The exerciſe of it recommended to preachers *ib.*
Reſignations, anecdotes relating to the late 624
Rheumatiſm, a cure for it 412
Rochette M. and three Proteſtant noblemen, account of their ſentence and execution 126. 187
Rodney, Adm. *See* Martinico
Roman Catholics, Iriſh reflections on our not employing 453
Rome, architecture-prizes how adjudged there 611
Roſs, J. ſentenced for childmurder 337
Rouſſeau's advice to a daughter concerning marriage 366. Two of his books prohibited at Rome 611
Ruſſel, M. tried for childmurder 567
Ruſſia, affairs there laſt year 58. Death of the Empreſs Eliſabeth 49. Her nephew Peter III ſucceeds *ib.* His deſcent, marriage and iſſue *ib.* Writes a friendly letter to the K. of Pruſſia *ib.* Gracious acts of Peter III. *ib.* & 150. His pacific declaration 150. The French King's anſwer 151. The Elector of Saxony's anſwer 326. A ceſſation of hoſtilities between the Emperor and Pruſſia ſigned 150. Cauſe of the ſudden change in the politics of this court 265. Foreign miniſters exempted from cuſtomhouſe-duties *ib.* The Duke de Biron, and other baniſhed Lords, recalled *ib.* The peace with Pruſſia ſigned *ib.* Severe puniſhments moderated, and the clergy's revenues egulated 326. The Emperor appointed colonel of a Pruſſian foot-regiment 378. Dethroned *ib* His ſpouſe Catherine II. proclaimed Empreſs *ib* Her manifeſto *ib.* Her note ſent to the foreign miniſters *ib.* A particular account of the revolution 379. and of the Emperor's death *ib.* The Empreſs's manifeſto on that event 379, 80. Liſt of the promoters of the revolution 380. A deſcription of the Empreſs's perſon *ib.* Her troops ſeparate from the Pruſſians 384. Further accounts of the revolution 437. Manifeſto with reſpect to the Empreſs's coronation 439. Her grief for the Emperor's death 487. Manifeſto in juſtification of her conduct 488. The King of Pruſſia's letters to the late Czar 491. Letters of the Empreſs concerning Courland 545. Her Majeſty's pacific declaration 546. Her order relative to the clergy 547. Crowned at Moſcow 607. The Empreſs-Queen's anſwer to her propoſal about evacuating Saxony 607. A conſpiracy againſt the Empreſs diſcovered 665. Her letter to M. d'Alembert 697. An encomium on Peter III 698
Rye harbour opened 391
Sailor's account of the operations at the Havannah 669
Salignac, M. de, a blind lady, her wonderful attainments 250
Salt water, factitious, of 120
School for lovers, account of that comedy 86
Schoolmaſters, of their petition to the aſſembly 275
Schweidnitz beſieged by the Pruſſians 442. Surrenders 548
Scot, K. baniſhed for childmurder 567
Scotch game-bill, proceedings on it 123
Scots, partiality to them, ironical 511

Scripture texts, tranſlation of two, corrected 293
Scurvy, Hodgkin's cure for it 252
Seamen, bounties offered to 106. Their wages riſe 107. Fall 617. Employment propoſed for them upon a peace 522
Seaſons and crop, ſtate of them for ſome years paſt 478
Self-rival, a comical marriage 245
Seſſion Lords of, their order about boxing papers 164
Shark, combat between one and a ſailor 523
Sheridan on the Engliſh tongue, extracts from 372. Account of his lectures on elocution 481. 593. Blamed in relation to the ſubſcription for his book 481. Vindicated 516. Penſioned 568
Ships, number of, loſt during the war 701
Shirley's ſermons, account of 539
Silver coin, ſcarcity of, in Scotland 64
Simony, the oath of, taken in England 252
Smith on the cauſe of the epidemical diſtemper in London 220
Smollett's account of the pretender's birth 402
Snow, people periſh in 108. Fleas found in it 221
Societies, literary, advantages of 517
Soldiers, fatigued, method of recovering 364
Solyman and Almena 29
Somerſet, D. her letter on the death of her ſon 186
Sophia and Aurelia, their different characters and inclinations 520
Sore throat, Ward's cure for it (43
Soul's employment after death, eſſay on 196
South-ſea company, of the bill to enable his Majeſty to be governor of it 72
Spain, the King's declaration of war againſt Britain 50. The Spaniſh miniſter leaves London 53. Anecdotes of the preſent King 43. Papers relative to our rupture with 113, 77. The French and Spaniſh memorial to the court of Portugal, with anſwers 209. A third memorial 268. The anſwer 269. The French and Spaniſh miniſters leave Portugal 271. The Spaniſh troops enter Portugal 271. The King's declaration of war againſt that kingdom 387. Operations of the Spaniſh troops in 271. 329. 90 443. 96 549. 611, 68. Liſt of Spaniſh men of war taken at the Havannah 505. *See* Havannah
Specie and paper-credit, an impartial eſſay on 133
Spelling, on uniformity in 308
Spinſters and widows petition to parliament 120
Storck, Dr, account of his 2d eſſay on hemlock 137
Stewart, James, how murdered 566
Strange, Mr, encouraged at Naples 272. Encomium on his drawings 393
Strang, J. ſentenced for child-murder 337
Sugar-colonies, of the bill for encouraging their trade 70. Remarks on it *ib.*
Supplies granted 405. The ways and means for raiſing them 408. Obſervations on the ſupplies 585
Sweden, affairs there laſt year 59. The Prince-Royal allowed to take his ſeat in the ſenate 265. The King requeſted to make peace with Pruſſia *ib.* A ceſſation of arms with Pruſſia *ib.* A treaty of peace ſigned 266. The Swediſh miniſter's declaration to the diet of the empire 608
Swift's eſſay on good manners and good-breeding 422. Account of two additional volumes of his works 592
Symmonds, Capt. his ſentence 447
Tar, how to extract it from coal 185
Taylor's ſcheme of ſcripture-divinity, account of 601
Temple, E. dedicates a temple to Concord and Victory 393
Thomſon, Mr J. account of his works and life 253. A monument erected for him 272
Thompſon's rules for bad horſemen 397 461
Townſhend, Col. Roger, character of 683
Thunder-ſtorm, effects of one 448
Thurot, character of 683
Toothach, on the uſe of narcotics for it 235
Trees, engine for rooting up, tried 392
Triſtram Shandy, account of 33
Turky, affairs there laſt year 57 Rejoicings at Conſtantinople on the birth of a prince 100. A terrible fire in that city 378. The Baſhaw of Bagdad appoints himſelf a ſucceſſor 437. The Imperial miniſter's reception 607
Tyrawley, L. arrives, from Liſbon 448
Vales, reſolution againſt giving 448. A preventive of the return of that cuſtom propoſed 468. The miſchiefs ariſing from it in England *ib.*
Venus, obſervations on its tranſit over the ſun in the Eaſt Indies 176
Voltaire, M. his letter to D'Alembert, on religious cruelty 364. His letter diſowning it 516
Wales, hiſtorical account of the Princes of 402. A liſt of them 403.
Wales, Prince of, born 445. Order of prayer for him *ib.* Creation of to that dignity *ib.* Chriſtened by the name of George Auguſtus Frederick 449. Alteration in the form of prayer 505. Public rejoicings on this event 450
Wales, P—s-d—r, account of a letter to her 486
Walker, A. baniſhed for child-murder 567
Walkier, Mrs, a blind lady, her wonderful attainments 251
Walſh, Brig. his account of the reduction of Granada iſland 216
Wandſworth letter relating to peace 455. Anſwer to it 457. The letter verſified 458
War, political analyſis of it 529
Ward's cure for a ſore throat 43
Wartham, terrible fire at 392
Warwick Indiaman diſcovers two iſlands 272
Ways and means for raiſing the ſupplies 408
Whales ſtranded 103
White on the ſponge for ſtopping hæmorrhages 430
Whitehead's ſchool for lovers, account of that comedy 86
Widows and ſpinſters petition 120
Widows fund, curious obſervations relating to it 281
William, Pr. inſtalled a Knight of the Garter 505
Williamſon's reaping machine, account of 403
Willis's remarks on the effect of cold 584

INDEX to the Eſſays, &c. and Poetry.

Wilſon, Capt. rewarded 108
Wilders's palſaive in gouty caſe 467. Experiments with it 613
Window tax, of the clergy's being liable to it 276
Windows, amount of the duties on 106
Wines, ſour, how to ſweeten 44
With my body I thee worſhip, explained 125
Wolfe, Gen character of 683
Worms, Cook's cure for 692
White Boys, account of their riſe, and of their miſchiefs 223 4 5. Trial of ſome of them 336. Executions 394
York D appointed one of the commiſſioners for appeals 56. Viſits the fleet at Portſmouth 160. Sails on board the Princeſs Amelia 391. Arrives at London 447. Preſent at the inſtallation of the Knights at Windſor 505. Sails for the bay 566. Returns, and ſails again 617. Arrives at London 675
Yorke, Gen. complains of the partiality of the Dutch ſubjects in favour of the French 50
Zink, Gallert's proceſs for macking 630

INDEX to the POETRY, &c. 1762.

BAlaam 434
Beau taken for an ape 544
Beauty and Faſhion 377
Bird-catcher and his ſon 325
Birthday-ode 262
Birth and death, thought on 433
Britain, to the Genius of 542
Captain and Cupid 376
Carter, Miſs, on reading her poems 148
—— Verſes occaſioned by the ſame *ib.*
Clergyman, to an old, on his birthday 500
Cock and the doves 262
Conceited fly 544
Cotſwoulda to Mr Shenſtone 97
Delia to Lucio 605. 64
Drinkers, warning-piece to 147
Early riſer 48
Elegy on Maj Maclean 604
Epigram on horſe racing 323
—— for a watch caſe 604
—— to the Noble Dukes *ib.*
—— by a deſponding ſhepherd 605
Epigrams 264
Epitaph for Mr Richardſon 47
—— for Mr Thomſon's monument 48
—— for M de Montcalm 99
—— by a daughter 544
Fineſſe 375
Flowzel and Perdita, prologue to (205
Fly, the conceited 544
Forſaken lover 206
Gibbons to Walther 325
Hab. iii. 17. imitated *ib.*
Halifax E on 263
Happineſs, ode to 46
Havannah, verſes on taking it 542
—— on the reduction of it 605
Horace b 2 od 14 imitated 606
Horſe and the olive 663
Horſe racing, epigram on 323
Infant, on ſeeing one in his coffin 436
Inſcription for J Mackinnon 263
—— for any gentleman and for any lady 264
King's birthday, ode for it 262
—— ſong for it 323
Lady, Mr Tickell to one before marriage 47
—— on a certain 206
—— to, on her recommending pectoral balſam 376
—— to a young one, with a preſent of artificial flowers 377
—— on one's dreſs 543
—— to one, for her watch 605
Letter, on one unſealed 48
Liberty, in praiſe of 45
Lloyd's imitation 436
Love's teſt 543
Lyttelton, L on reading Miſs Carter's poems 148
—— Verſes on the ſame *ib.*
Mackinnon, J. inſcription for 263
Maclean, Maj. elegy on 604
Maſon's elegy on the death of a lady 661
Melcombe, L to Dr Young 436
The Menace 324
Montcalm, M. de, epitaph for 99
Murdered man, verſes on his graveſtone 148
Myra, to, on being refuſed a trifling requeſt 544
Nates's anthem on the Prince's birth 433
New year ode 663
Nightingale and lark 264
Occaſional prologue 500
Ode to Happineſs 46
—— for the Queen's birthday 96
—— to ſolitude *ib.*
—— to Pity 176
—— by Capt. Petrie 376
—— on Science 485
Parnell's horſe and olive 663
Parſon and his curate 324
Penitent's hymn 631
Petrie's ode 376
Pity, ode to 176
Pope, Mr verſes by 325
Poets on the Prince's birth 433
Prince, anthem on him *ib.*
—— ode to his R. Highneſs *ib.*
Prologue on prologues 149
—— to Florizel and Perdita 205
—— occaſional 500
Pruſſia, King of, verſes by him and Voltaire 606
Queen, ode for her birthday 96
The Rainbow 323
Richardſon, Mr, epitaph for 47
Sally, to, a ſong 606
School for lovers, prologue and epilogue to 147, 8
Science, ode on 485
Short method for a long peace 605
Simile, political 662
Snow love walk 205
Soliloquy on a thatched houſe 97
Song for the King's birthday 323
Sorcery and Slander compared 434
Sponſus morigerus 48
Stonehouſe, Dr, on reading his Friendly advice to a patient 604
Swift's ode on Science 435
—— to Mrs Houghton 543
Tears of old May-day, to the author of the 98
Thatched houſe, ſoliloquy in one 97
Thomſon, Mr, epitaph for his monument 48
Thought, on waking 149
Tickell, Mr. to a lady before marriage 47
Venus's girdle 98
Verſes on a murdered man's grave-ſtone 148
—— by Voltaire and the King of Pruſſia 606
Voltaire, verſes by him and the King of Pruſſia 606
Waking, thoughts on 149
Wandſworth epiſtle verſified 458
Warning piece to drinkers 147
Whateley's poem in praiſe of liberty 45
—— to Miſs S. 98
Woman, on a tombſtone where the ſcull of one was laid 434
Wory on truth 324

INDEX to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. 1762.

N. B. *When a name occurs oftener than once in a page, the number of times is denoted by numeral letters immediately after the number of the page.*

MARRIAGES.

Ainſley 451
Anderſon 226
Archer 111
Baillie 451
Bertie 226. 623
Breton 283
Bruce 226
Bunaw 112
Burbury 283
Butler 226
Carr 451
Clarke 567
Colgalton *ib.*
Daſhwood *ib.*
Davies 623
Dick 226
Duff 339, 40
Dumfries, E *ib.*
Dunbar 111 ii
Duncan 678
Elliot 567
Errol, E. 451
Erſkine 226
Forteſcue 340
Haldane 678
Hamilton 339
Hope 283
Hopeton, E. 567
Howard 226
Inglis 507
Johnſton 283
Kenmuir 451
Lambert 623
Lafcelles 567
Laurence 226
Lennox 283
Lockhart 451
Lockhart-Roſs *ib.*
Macdonald *ib.*
Mackenzie 226 iii. 451
Manchester, D. 567
Marlborough, D. 451
Mercer 167
Monro 507
Muir 226
Murray 167. 507
Newbattle, L. 340
Ogilvy 226
Oliphant 567
Ord *ib.*
Petitot 451
Petre, L. 226
Pitt 623
Powis 226
Raymond, L. *ib.*
Redding 111
Roberts 226
Robertſon 678 ii
Ruſſel 451
Shaw 678
Simſon 567
Spencer *ib.*
Stirling 339. 507
Stopford, L. 226
Stormont, V 112
Thomſon 678
Vere 507
Weſt 283

BIRTHS.

Archduchess 226
Baillie 283
Baker 567
Balcarras, C. 283
Bruce, L. 167
Buckinghamſhire, C. 227
Cole 340. 567
Cuninghame 55
Dick 678
Donegal, C. 507
Dundonald, C. 623
Dunmore, C. 227. 283
Egmont, C. 623
Erſkine 55
Furmage 167
Galway, C. 227
Graham 167
Grant 55
Hag 623
Hall 451
Hay 226 7
Johnſton 623
Kildare, M. 567
Lauderdale, C. *ib.*
Laurence 55
Macdonald *ib.*
Murray 167
Queen 392
St Severino, P. 451
Sanderſon 340
Savoy, D. 567
Stevenſon 623
Towland 507
Townſley 227
Waldegrave, C. 623
Weſtmeath, C. 678
Weymouth, V. 623

DEATHS.

Aboyne, C. 451
Adams 623
Anderſon 396
Annandale, M. 623
Anſon, L. 283
Archbald 507
Bagſhawe 568
Balcke 55
Balfour 451. 679
Barnard 568
Beatſon 227
Beaud. de 395
Bennet 340
Bird 227
Birnie 283
Blexham 451
Bothwell 568
Bradford, E. 227
Bradley 396
Braimer 340
Brandenburg Culmbach, M. 395
Brandon, L. 56
Breadalbane, C. 452
Brebner 55
Bruce 623
Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, D. 167
Buchanan 396
Buckinghamſhire, C. 507
Burch 227
Cæſar 451
Caile, de la 227
Cameron 227. 623
Campbell 167. 227. 340. 507
Charters 623
Chedworth, L. 283
Chitty 568
Chriſtie 227
Clive 283
Cochran 507
Congalton 340
Coran 112
Cork and Orrery, E. 623
Cornwallis, E. 340
Courtenay, V. 283
Crawfurd 396. 568
Cromwell 112
Dalrymple 56
Deans 167
Dickſon 112
Digges 228
Dooly 678
Douglas 227. 623
Drummond 623
Durbar 340
Duncanſon *ib.*
Dundas 55. 227
Dyſter 340
Eaſt Friesland, P 55
Edgar 568
Edgecumbe 55
Eve 507 (112
Featherſtonhaugh
Ferrers, C. 167
Fines 395
Folliott 167
Forbes 283. 678
Fordyce 340
Foſter 507
Fotheringham 56
Fraſer 451
Futt 55
Gaſhry 283
Geminiani 507
Gibbon 167
Gordon 112. 396. 623
Gorter 507 (623
Gowdie 112
Græme 451. 623
Grant 55. 283
Granville, E. 679
Haldane 227
Hales 568
Halkerton, L. 112
Halſey 568 (568
Hamilton 451. 507.
Hanrum 679 (623
Hatton, V. 678
Hay 284. 507. 679
Hayter, Bp 55
Herbertſon 507
Hilburne 55
Holmes 167. 451
Home 227
Hovora 451
Hyneman 396
Jaidine 56
Jerſey, C. 340
Innes 451. 568
Johnſton 56. 451
Kelly 567
Kelſo 623
Kynaſton 396
Langley 678
Laurie 451
Lavington, Bp 507
Law 568
Leſlie 227 ii
Lightfoot 507
Lindſay 228
Machean 623
Macdonald 507. 623
Macdonell 55. 340
Macewen 55
Macgill 227
Macgowan 451
Mackay 55. 451
Mackenzie 623
Manchester, D. 283
Martin *ib.*
Maſham 678
Maxwell 227
Melcombe Regis, L. 396
Melvill 283
Menzies 678
Merlini *ib.*
Middleton L. 167
Miller 395
Milne 396
Mitchelſon 167
Moncreiff 451
Monypenny 283
Montgomery 112. 396
Moultray 227
Murhead 112
Mure 507
Murray 227 ii. 340. (396
Niſbet 340
Nixon 56
Noon 112
Odiern 507
Ogan 55
Ogilvy 568
O'Hara 451
Olmius 568
O'Mara 451
Palmer 678
Pearcy 227
Perche 167
Pitſligo L. 678
Podewills 283
Pole 678
Pope 451
Portland, D. 227
Portſmouth, E. 623
Proctor 167
Purves 340
Radzivil, P. *ib.*
Reid 227

INDEX to the Deaths and Preferments, 1762.

Rheims, Abp 507
Rider 55
Ridley 568
Rigg 283
Robertſon 227
Robinſon *ib.*
Rochefoucault, D (167
Rolle 55. 167
Roſe 157. 679
Rots 567, 68. 623
Ruſſia Emp 55 49
St Clair 623
St John 396
Sandlands 568
Scott 282 340. 623
Seton 568
Shawn 623
Shepherd 283
Shortall 567
Sinclair 568
Smith 112 67 ii. 507
Solyman 112
Stafford, E. 227
Stannard 227
Stuart 623 ii. 679
Stewart 56. 227. 567 ii. 623
Stuart 112
Stephens 396
Stevens 228
Suffolk C. 112
Suſa, M. de 227
Sutton 623
Synge Bp 56
Taylor 679
Tempi 459
Thomſon 340. 679
Thornburgh 112
Threipland 167
Trelawny 227
Turner 568 623
Tweeddale, M. 678
Tyrconnel, E. 167
Venice, Doge 283
Warren 678
Watherſton 623
Watſon 568
Weſtmoreland, E.
Wiltmore 55 (507
Widdrington 68
Wemyss, C. 623
Williams 283
Wortley-Montagu
Wrigg 56 (507
Young 340

Officers killed, dead of their wounds, &c.

Ashe 503
Atkinſon 504
Baillie 556
Baily 496
Balfour 503
Banks 40
Barber 504
Barclay 155
Barlard 496
Bell 156
Belnevis 155
Benjeman 504
Blair *ib.*
Blakeney 155
Boſſom 504
Bowers *ib.*
Brice *ib.*
Brown 156
Bruce 504
Burke 503
Burton 504
Byron 496
Campbell *ib.*
Candler 503
Chitty *ib.*
Clive 496
Cock 381
Cockburn 155
Cooke 503
Corry 155
Crofton 156. 504
Cunniſon 504
Edmeſton 156
Farquharſon 504
Ferguſon 496
Ferron 504
Fitzgerald 503
Fraſer 504
Girardat 496
Gordon 156. 503, 4
Gore 155
Gorcham 504
Grant 156. 504 ii
Gwynne 496
Hale *ib.*
Holroyd 504
Home 155
Jermyne *ib.*
Ingram 504
Johnſton 503
Irwin 381
Keating 503
Kelly 504
Kennedy 155
Knight 156
Laſby 504
Leith *ib.*
Leſlie 156
Lindſay 503
Macdonald 156. 504
Macdonell 556
Macdougal 504
Macgrath 503
Macintoſh 155
Mackenzie 156. 556
Maclean 496
Macnab 504
Macneil *ib.*
Macy cat *ib.*
Madan 381
Manlove 496
Martin 503
Maſſy 155
Menzies 504
Middleton 381
Mill 504
Milne 155
Morrie 504
Monereiff *ib.*
Morris 503
Mortiboys *ib.*
Murray 156
Neal 155
Noble *ib.*
Nugent 156
Ogilvie 155
Orr 503
Palmer 156. 496
Parker 155
Power 381. 504
Reid 155. 503
Revnell 496
Robertſon 155
Robinſon 381
Ruth 503
Schaak 503
Schyler 556
Sears 504
Simpſon 155
Skene 503
Spend ove 156. 504
Stamper 156
Stannus 503
Stewart 504
Stirling 155
Strachey 504
Steart 156
Surman 503
Suttie *ib.*
Thomas *ib.*
Townſhend 328, 81
Turnbull 156
Twiſleton 496
Tyrwhitt 503
Vantyle 156
Wall 504
Waſtel *ib.*
Waterman 156
White 504
Widdrington 503
Windus 504
Winter 503
Wood *ib.*
Wyley *ib.*
Wyvil 496

PREFERMENTS.

Abbot 452
Admirals 680
Admiralty 340. 679
Agnew 168
Alcerton 624
Allen, V. 624
Amyand 679
Anderſon 508
Anſtruther 284. 508
Appleton 168
Arran, E. *ib.*
Bacon 679
Bagot 680
Baillie 452
Baldwin 568
Balfour 508
Barkes 507, 68. 679
Barclay 623
Barnard 167
Barre 679
Barrington, L. 284
Bayly 452
Bayntun Rolt 396
Beauclerk 679
Beaulieu, L. 228
Beckford 507
Beckwith 126
Bedford, D. 452
Belſches 340
Bendyſhe 452
Berkeley 284
Berkely of Stratton, L. 396
Bingley, L. 228
Blair 167. 284
Blake 168
Bliſs 396
Blomer 167
Bodens *ib.*
Bolingbroke, V. 680
Bonner 168
Boucher 452
Bouquet 167
Bowlby 340
Bradſtreet 167
Brett 680
Broderick *ib.*
Broughton 508
Brown 508 ii 624
Bruce 340
Brudenell, L. 228
Brudenell 396
Buckinghamſhire, E. 396
Buckley 452
Bucknall 167
Burgoyne 396. 624
Burnaby 680
Burton 340
Bute, E. 56. 284 ii.
Byng 452 (680
Campbell 167, 8 ii. 228. 452. 680
Cane 452
Canterbury, Aph 56
Cardroſs, L. 568
Carleton 167
Carlyle 452
Carmichael 508
Carr 168
Cary *ib.*
Carysfort, L. 679, 80
Cayley 340
Challenor 507, 68
Charles 680
Chriſtie 168
Clark 508
Clayton 167
Clerk *ib.*
Clough 508
Cole 679
Colebrooke 112
Colville, L. 680
Cornith *ib.*
Cornwallis 396
Coſne 167
Cotes 680
Courtenay, V. 228
Coutts 56
Cumberland, D. 56
Cuming 396. 508
Cundell 508
Cuningham 167, 8 508
Curtown, L. & E. (168
Cuſt 396 *Cuſtoms Commiſſ* 679
Cuthbert 680
Dalrymple 167
Darby 452
Daſhwood 284 ii
Dawſon 168
Dean 167. 284
Deſmarette 167
D'Oyley 679
Dick 340
Douglas 168 568.
Draper 167 (680
Drogheda, E. 167
Drummond 508
Dundas 168. 624, 80
Durell 680
Dyſon *ib.*
Earle 228
Eden 624
Edgecumbe 680
Exact Magiſtr. 508
Egmont, E. 228. 624. 80
Ellio 284 396. 679
Ellis 679. 80
Erle 167
Erſkine 452
Evlyn 167. 679
Exciſe Commiſſ. 340
Eyre 624
Falconer 228
Fane 112. 228
Farnaby 452
Faulkener 228
Finch 508
Fiſh *ib.*
Fitzherbert 284
Fitzroy 452
Fletcher 623

Forbes

Forbes 340. 679
Forreſter 340
Forſter 167, 8 ii
Fox 228
Frankland 340. 680
Franklyn 452. 507
Fraſer 167. 8 ii
Frederick 679
Gage 168
Ganſel 508
Gaſcoigne *ib.*
Gauntlet 452
Geary 680
Gentle 508
Gilſon 508 ii
Giſborne 167
Good 508 ii
Goodyere 508
Goold 452
Gordon 167. 8 ii.
Gore, Bp 228 (680
Gore 284
Graham 168. 623
Grant 167. 508
Graves 680
Gray 568
Grenville 284. 568.
Grey 624 (679
Griffin 680
Griffith 568
Guthrie 508
Haldimand 167
Hales 56
Halifax, E. 340. 568
Hamilton 112,
Hampden 623
Hanway 168. 396
Harding 452
Hardy 680
Harman 228
Harris 168 679, 80
Harriſon 168 ii
Hatſell 340
Hawke 679, 80
Hay 112. 340
Headfort, L. & V.
Hebden 340 (168
Heighington 168
Hellies 508
Henley, L. 56
Hepburn 508
Hervey 623
Hobart 396
Hog 508 ii
Holburne 680
Holland, L. 228
Hooper 679
Horn Elphinſton 167
Hotham 167. 679
Howe 167
Howieton 508 ii
Hunter 340. 508. 679
Hurton 508 ii
Jackſon 680
Jans *ib.*
Jenkinſon 284. 568
Jenyns 679
Ingram 168
Johnſon 568
Johnſton 167 ii. 624
Irwin 168
Keary 56
Keith 112
Kenrick 167
Keppel 58. 568. 680
Knowles 680
Lambart 167
Lambton 168
Lane 228
Laurie 508
Lawſon 56
Lea 568
Learmonth 508
Leighton 452
Lennox 56. 168
Leſlie 168 ii
Levingſton 168
Levinz 679
Lewis 452
Ligonier, V. 284
Lind 56. 168. 508
Lindeſay 168
Lindſay 508
Litchfield, E. 396 ii.
Lloyd 340 (508
Lothian 508 ii
Lovel and Holland, L. 228
Luxborough, L. 680
Lynch 284
Lyttelton Bp 112
Lyttelton 679
Macdonell 228
Macgibbon 508
Mackay 167, 8 507
Mackenzie 624
Maclean 228. 452
iii. 624
Maitland 167
Manners 680
Marchmont, E. 624
Marlborough, D. 624, 80
Martin 284
Maſham, L. 340. 680
Mead 679
Mellis 508
Melvill 568
Meredith *ib.*
Methuen 680
Middleton 507, 68
Milbanke 168
Miles 624
Mill 168
Miller 624
Milton, L. 228
Moleſworth 167
Mompeſſon *ib.*
Monckton 679
Moncrieff 167
Money 168. 624
Monro 168
Montagu, L. 228
Montagu 228 ii
Montgomery 167
Moore 680
Mordaunt *ib.*
Morrice 679
Munſter, Bp 508
Munſter 168
Mure-Campbell 167
Murray 168. 228. 508
Mylne 508 ii
Napier 167
Navy Commiſſ. 396
Neſbit 679
Neville 452
Newcaſtle, D. 228
Noel *ib.*
Norris 168 680
North, L. 284
Northumberland, E. 624
Nugent 624, 79
Oakes 168
Olmius 284
Orlebar 340
Orwell, L. 168. 679. 680
Oſbaldeſton, Bp 56. 112, 68
Oſborne 452. 679. 680
Oſwald, Bp 228
Oſwald 284
Oughton 508
Palmerſton, V. 284
Papillon 340
Parker 167. 284
Parr 167
Paterſon 508
Patten 168
Paul 452. 508
Pechell 168
Pelham, L. 228
Pelham 340. 679
Pepper 624
Percival, L. 284
Pett 396
Philipps 679
Pitcairn 508
Pitt 167
Pococke 680
Pomeroy 167
Pomfret, E. 680
Pool 167
Poole 340
Pountney 168
Powell 507
Powlett 680
Preſton 167, 8
Price 168
Proſſer 452
Pulteney, V. *ib.*
Purcell Kempe *ib.*
Pye 680
Quarme 112. 68.
Rainsford 624 (228
Ramſay 168. 508
Ramſden *ib.*
Redde 228
Reed 167
Reid 168
Renton 167
Ricaute 624
Rice 679
Richardſon 167
Rigby 112. 228. 679
Rivers 507. 679
Robertſon 112. 508
Rodney 680
Rolle, L. 167
Roſs 168 ii. 624
Rowley 679, 80
Roy 452. 508
Rufane 452
Rule 396
St Clair 167, 8
St John 56
Salter 167
Sandwich, E. 679
Sandys, L. 679
Sandys 167. 228. 452
Saunders 68
Saxton 56
Scot 452
Scott 167 ii. 340
Seton 168
Sharpe 284. 507
Shawe 452
Shelburne, E. 396
Sheldon 452
Sherard 167
Sheridan 568
Sibbald 508
Smith 168 ii. 452. 508
Somerville 508. 679
Sorrell 167
Spencer 680
Sprygge 167
Stamer 167
Stamp-Commiſſ 167
Stanhope 623
Stanley 340. 624, 79
Stephens 396
Stevenſon 680
Stewart 508 v
Stopford, V. 168
Strange, L. 679. 680
Stuart 56. 168
Swallow 228
Swanton 680
Sudley, V. 168
Symonds 112
Talbot 228
Tatton 167
Taylor 508
Thomas 167. 679
Thompſon 167
Thomſon 508 ii
Thynne 680
Tod 508
Todd 680
Townſhend 167. 396. 680 ii
Trade Commiſſ 679
Traiſe 284
Treaſury Commiſſ ib.
Trenchard 112. 228
Trevor 396
Troughear 679
Tufton Maſon 452
Turner 284
Turton 56
Twiſleton 452
Tyrawley, L. 624
Tyrrell 680
Tywhitt 452
Vaughan 679
Vernon, L. 228
Vernon 168. 228
Villiers 340
Waddel 284
Walcot 168
Walker 508
Wallace 396
Walpole 452. 624
Walſh 167, 8
Warwick 56
Waltham, L. 284
Wedderburn 568
Wemyſs 168. 680
Wentworth, V. 228
Weſton 507
Whitmore 167
Widdens 168
William-Henry, P. 284
Williamſon 168
Willoughby 680
Willoughby de Brooke *ib.*
Wilmot 167
Wood 508
Worge 167
Winnington 679, 80
Wright 679, 80
Wroughton 112. (284
Wylde 168
Wyndham 112 228
Wyndam Bowyer
Wynnet 452 (340
York, D. 56. 680
Yorke 679
Young 167 680
Younge 112. 228

INDEX to the Books, 1762.

*Of those marked thus * some account is given in this volume.*

CONTROVERSY, DIVINITY, and MORALITY.

BArnard on the Christian church 42
Barrow's pre-existent lapse of souls 431
Beveridge on prayer 603
Boston's knowledge of Christ 42
* Bradbury's sermons 541
Bromley's way to the sabbath of rest 541
Bunyan's pilgrim's progress 322
* Campbell on miracles 147, 93
Chandler's review of the life of David 94
—— Letter to Mr Chandler 321
—— Remarks on his original of the sabbath 602
Christ's temptations real facts 321
Christianity true Deism *ib.*
Clarke's warning 431
Coyte's sermons *ib.*
Descant of the glories of Christ 321
Desvoeux's essay on Ecclesiastes 42
Devout meditations 431
* Dick's Gamaliel's counsel 41
Doddridge's rise and progress 42
—— sermons to young people *ib.*
Duchal's sermons 374
Edwards on freedom of will 431
—— on religious affections *ib.*
—— prolegomena *ib.*
Erskine's sermons 42
Female pilgrim 431
Fothergill's sermons 147
Gibbons's sermons 602 (321, 74
Harwood's conversion of a Deist
How's reformed prodigal 321
Jackson's address to the Deists 431
Johnson's review of Litchfield's sermon 374
Kennicott's answer to Rutherforth 321
—— Two letters to Mr Kennicott *ib.*
Langhorne on religious retirement 147. 321
Letter from a father to his son 321
Letters on Theron and Aspasio 375
—— Observations on the inquiry into the letters *ib.*
Liturgy of the church of England 602
Luc observations sur les sçavans incredules 431
*Maulden against inoculation 540
Orr's theory of religion 374
* Parry on Daniel's prophecy *ib.*
Patten's vindication of K. David 147
Philotheus 42
Pickard's religious government of a family 431
Pulpit and family Bible 95
Religious courtship 542
Remission, scripture-doctrine of 94.
Righteous, gospel method of being 321
Riland on receiving the word of God 431
Rose's meditations 322
Rutherforth's letter to Kennicott 321
—— Kennicott's answer *ib.*
Scriptures, help to the study of them 374
Scrope on the Lord's supper 147
The Seraphical shepherd 541
Sharpe on Christianity 204
* Shirley's sermons 539
Stainsby on the death of Bp Hayter 321
* Taylor's scripture-divinity 601
West's sermons 602
Wilson's Palæmon's creed reviewed 42

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

A Ccount of the British writers 322
Admonitory letter to Dr S— 94
Adventures of Sir L Greaves 322
—— of C. Wagstaff 374
Agriculture, treatise of 95
All for love 261
* Angelicus and Fergusia 95
Annual register 374
* Anti-Canidia 432
Art of letter writing 94
—— of speaking 147
Authors exclusive right to their works 432. *See* Inquiry, Letter
The Banquet 147.
Banker's clerk's adventures 94
Baretti's Italian grammar 374
Battle of the players 147
* Belleisle's political testament 256
Biographical dictionary 432
Bonnet sur les facultés de l'ame 432
Bossuet's history of France 322
Boyer's French grammar 603
Britain, memorials relating to the history of *ib*
Brooke's trial of the Roman Catholics *ib.*
Brookes's general gazetteer 95
Buffon's history of the horse *ib.*
Calas, Sieur, de la morte cruelle du 603
Calcott on the deluge 95
Chambaud's elements of French 432
Cicero on the complete orator 541
* Citizen of the world 322
Classical authors, on the study of 432
Clergy, state of their widows and orphans 95
Coin, reflections on *ib.*
—— on the scarcity of *ib.*
Collection of ridiculous stories 261. 374
Coloniæ Anglicanæ illustratæ 541
Combrune on brewing 94
The Country-seat 374
Crusoe's adventures 375
Description of Ranelagh rotundo 432
—— of Vauxhall gardens *ib.*
Devil on two sticks 375
Dialogues of the living 374
Dissertation on languages, &c. 42
Elegia in cœmeterio rustico 147
Eloquence, guide to 322
Eloquence du corps 602
Emilius and Sophia 542
English's observations on Sheridan's dissertation 261
English grammar 374
Estimate of manners and principles 147
Exposition des erreurs Newtoniennes 322
Fielding's Xenophon's memoirs of Socrates 147
—— works 322
—— universal Mentor 603
* Fingal, an ancient epic poem 82. 200, 59 317
Fisher's young man's companion 432
Foster on accent and quantity 374
* Gallini on dancing 261 309
George II.'s reign reviewed 42
Heath's astronomia accurata 95
—— notæ in trag. Græc. dramata 322
Henault's history of France 261

History

History of Mecklenburg 261
Hudsoni flora Anglica 603
* Hume's discourse of money 33
* —— history of England 77. 315
Jachin and Boaz 261
—— Answer to ditto *ib.*
Il Tasso 432
The Injured lady 261
Inquiry into literary property 374 *See* Authors, Letters
* —— into the evidence against Mary Queen of Scots 430
Instruction militaire du Roy de Prusse 42. *See* Prussia.
* *The* Investigator 95
Jones's natural philosophy 374
Justini historiæ 147
* Kaims's elements of criticism 21. 143. 536
—— essays on British antiquities 603
* Langhorne's Solyman and Almena 29.
Lennox's Sophia 261
* Letter to the Princess of Wales 486
* Letters to a young nobleman 94
—— between Emilia and Harriet 95
—— between a lord and young lady 147
—— between Gellert and Rabener 322
—— on chivalry and romance 374
—— concerning literary property *ib*
Life of R Nash 603
Livy's Roman history 42
* Longsword, Earl of Salisbury
Lyle's short hand 147 (43
* Machiavel's works 43
* Mackenzie's essays and meditations 42. 195
Mair's survey of the terraqueous globe 375
Massey's remarks on Paradise Lost 42
Massiere sur attraction 432
The Matrons 432
Memoirs of Mrs C. Jemmat 374
Millennium hall described 603
Molloy, Miss, narrative of her cruel treatment 603
Moral and philosophical essays 95
Morell thesaurus Gr. poeticos 542
* Muller's voyages 322, 68
Nature, essay on the system of 95
Ocellus Lucanus 542
Oeconomy of human life 432
Opere del Gennaro 603
Ovidii metamorph. decerpta ex 322
Painting, anecdotes of 147
Pembroke, E. of, vindicated 261
Pettingal on the origin of the George, *&c.* 542
Philips's rules for the choice of husbands 147
Philosophical Transactions 603
Pliny's epistles 542
Polite lady 603
Potter on music 541 (525
Prussia's military instructions
Ramsbottom on fractions 542
Register of the parish poor 541
Road to the land of bliss 261
Roger's state of Denmark *ib.*
Rousseau's inequality among mankind 95. *See* Emilius
Save's friendship in death 322
Rudiments of music 375
St Evremont, l'esprit de 94
Sallustius 322
Sharp's youth's instructor 432
* Shebbear's history of the Sumatrans 322
* Sheridan on the English tongue 372
* —— on elocution 481. 592
Silver coin, views of it 147
Spain, account of 95
— Papers relating to the rupture with *ib.*
— Observations on the papers 371
— Several other papers *ib.*
— Cause of the war with *ib.*
Spanish settlements in America 542. 603.
Spirit of laws 322
Stevenson's book-keeping 432
* Swift's works 541. 92
Taylor, Chev. adventures of 95
Thoughts on travel 94
Trial of Lt-Col Glover 432
* Tristram Shandy 33
Turbilly on cultivating waste lands 432
Turner's gauger's instructor 95
University-education's defects 95
Veneroni's Italian master 603
Warner's remarks on Fingal 95
Watkinson on œconomy 322
Webb's annuitant *ib.*
Wentworth's cocker's companion
Weft's mathematics 374 (432
Willymott's Cordery 432

Law, Political.

* Address to the vulgar 374
* Bank cash accounts, of abridging 39 89
Brecknock on perennial ways and means 321
* Britton 431.
Burn's digest of the new militia law 374
Bute, E. reasons for his resignation 432
— Epistle to his Lordship 541
* —— Letter to the author *ib.*
— Inquiry into his character 602
* — Reasons why he should be made a public example 661
* Castel's political annals 431
Constitutional querist 321
Cunningham's justice of peace 432
Essais sur divers sujets 432
Examination of commercial principles 602
The Favourite 431
French King's right to the Mississippi 661
Heathcote, reply to his letter 602
Holland, proceedings of the states of 32
— complaint to 321
— Defence of the English against the complaint *ib.*
Ireland, tumults in, considered 321
Letter to the Earl of E——t 373
— on present affairs 602
— on the peace *ib.*
— on the present negotiations *ib.*
— on a parliamentary peace *ib.*
* — to the people of England 661
— from Jonathan's to the treasury *ib.*
Letters to two great men 431
* Liberty of the press 541
Linen manufacture, evils in it 431
Massie's naval power of France
Merlin's prophecy 602. (661
* Peace considerations on 541
— expediency of 602
* Political analysis of the war 529
— considerations 602
Portugal, on sending forces to 321
Preliminaries, inquiry into their merit 602
* — discussed 661
Questions relating to peace considered 602
Reasons for candour *ib.*
* Reflections on domestic policy 602. 57
Speech without doors 602
Thoughts on the present state of affairs *ib.*
The True Briton 541
View of public affairs 661.

Plays and Poetry.

Abel, the death of 95 (375
Adam's thanksgiving-hymn
Art of poetry 261
Artaxerxes, an opera 95
Assembly's psalms 204
Barnet's odes 95
British lion roused 374
Brown beer, a poem 95

Buſſy and Satan 95
Charles II. on beautifying his ſtatue 95. 542
Chinzer's duets 147
Churchill's ghoſt 603
Collection of original poems 42. (204
— of hymns 204
— of ſongs 322
Crazy tales 375
Cub at Newmarket 374
Cunningham's contemplatiſt 542
Deification of the fair ſex 603
Denton's houſe of Superſtition 375
Derrick's battle of Lora 374 (*ib*
Elegy among Weſtminſter tombs
Epiſtle from Lady Jane Gray to Ld G. Dudley *ib*.
* — to the Duke of N——e 432
— to the King 603
Eſſay on happineſs 432
The Exhortation 374
Farmer's return from London *ib*.
Florizel and Perdita 95
Fontaine's tales 374. 432
Foote's orators 375
Four farthing candles 374
— Epiſtle to the author *ib*.
Geſner's rural poems 432
Hecuba, a tragedy 95
Homer traveſtie 375
Homer's Iliad *ib*.
Horace, lat. 1. modernized 374
Lerne's muſe to the King 375
Langhorne's viſions of fancy 603
Lloyd's poems 374
Macgibbon's Scotch tunes 95
Mallet's poems 374
Milton's poetical works *ib*.
* Miniſter of ſtate 603
Mirror for the critics *ib*.
Moſeen's eſſays 432
Muſe's recreation 95
The Muſical lady 374
Nice lady, a comedy 95
The Nunnery 374 (375
Ode on Newcaſtle's retireme
* Odes to Indolence and Imp dence *ib*.
Ogdon on poetical compoſitic 374
—— on the crucifixion *ib*.
Ogilvie's poems 603
Panting's elegies 95
Perſii ſatiræ 375
Philips's poems 542
Poems 432
—— on ſeveral occaſions 9
Poetical miſcellany 603
Portal's innocence 95
Progreſs of lying 374
Providence, a poem 603
Quack-doctors 374
Recruiter for Germany 374
Requeſt, a poem 603
* Reſignation 375
Romance of a night 603
Scott's hymn to repentance *ib*.
* Selma's ſongs 95
The Shipwreck 375
Spring, a paſtoral 603
The Student 375
* Thomſon's works 253
* *The* Viceroy 375
Wales's ode to Pitt 603
Wandſworth epiſtle verſified 542
Webb on the beauties of poetry
Wedding-day 603 (261
* Whitehead's ſchool for lovers 86
—— charge to the poets 374

PHYSICAL.

Aſclepiades's life 322
Ars medendi 602 (321, 2
Bſtruc on the diſeaſes of women
Chandler on the cold 25
Durant on the king's evil 322
Du Verney on the diſeaſes of the bones *ib*.
Eſſay on Britain's medical conſtitution 432
Fothergill's rules for health 602
Guy on cancers 541
Home principia medicinæ 42
Hunter's medical commentaries 322. 602
Layard on the bite of a mad dog 374
Mead's medical works 374
Medical obſervations and inquiries 94. 432
Monchy on ſea-voyage diſeaſes 432
Pott on the hydrocele *ib*.
* Stork's eſſays on hemlock 137. 322. 542
Van Swieten's commentaries abridged 432
* White on the ſponge in hæmorrhages 322. 430

ERRATA.

Pag.	*col.*	*lin.*	
3	2	46	*read* to 1524 men
5	2	29	*read* not chuſing to
160	2	38	*read* as extends certain, *deleting* to
227	1	32	*inſert this reference* [xxiii. 382]
402	2	2	*for* 1557 *read* 1537
569			*add in the contents,* A POLITICAL DREAM 582.
640	2	48	*read* blood;
648	2	61	*make the direction-word* PROCEEDINGS

To the BINDER.

CUT off all the blue covers; and place the General Title-page, the *Arbor Scientiæ*, or General Scheme of Human Knowledge, and the General Survey of Arts and Sciences, before the Magazine for January.

Place the PLATES, *&c.* ſo as to front the following pages reſpectively.

Arbor Scientiæ, the large ſheet of letter-preſs, —— *to front the page next after the general title-page,* —— —— iii
The head of the King of Pruſſia — 1
The map of the Caribbee iſlands — 160
Williamſon's reaping machine — 404
The map of Cuba and the plan of the Havannah —— 477
The map of the Weſt Indies —— 557
The late King's heart —— 648

The End of the Twenty-fourth Volume.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MDCCLXIII.

VOLUME XXV.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by W. SANDS, A. MURRAY, and J. COCHRAN.

G.R
III.

A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES of EVENTS, continued from our preceding volume.

To every article is annexed the number of the page of this volume in which it is to be found.

1762.
Oct. 6. Manila taken by the Britiſh forces. 225, 34.
15. The magazine in Fort Eliſabeth at Goree blown up. 114.
29. St Sacrament, a Portugueſe ſettlement in South America, ſurrendered to the Spaniards. 235.
Dec. 7. Summonſes of reduction of the ſervice of Archibald Douglas, Eſq; as heir to the Duke of Douglas, executed. 436.
14. 15. 16. Sir John Stewart under examination before the court of ſeſſion three days, in relation to the birth of his ſon, Mr Douglas. 436.
15. A diſtribution made of the Hermione prize-money. 118.

1763.
Jan. 6. The Lord Clive privateer blown up when attacking St Sacrament, or Nova Colonia. 727.
13. Adm. Pococke arrives at Plymouth from the conqueſt of the Havannah. 54.
22. Biron Duke of Courland makes his public entry into Mittau. 165.
28. The order of the Jeſuits aboliſhed in Provence in France. 113.
Feb. 10. The definitive treaty of peace, between G. Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, ſigned at Paris. 114.
15. The treaty of peace between the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Dreſden, ſigned at Hubertſberg. 113.
March 1. The ratifications of the treaty of Hubertſberg exchanged at Hubertſberg. 165.
9. The Prince of Orange, as Stadtholder, takes his ſeat in the aſſembly of the ſtates-general, and in the council of ſtate. 168.
10. The ratifications of the treaty of Paris exchanged at Paris. 170.
22. The peace proclaimed at London. 171.
29. The peace proclaimed at Edinburgh. 177.
30. The King of Pruſſia arrives at Berlin, his capital, after an abſence of more than ſix years. 222.
31. The royal aſſent given to the cyder-bill. 173, 5.
April 8. The Earl of Bute retired from public buſineſs. 237.
9. Oxford univerſity addreſs in the gazette, the firſt on the peace. 296.
13. The Duke of Bedford arrives at London from France. 237.
19. The Britiſh parliament prorogued. 236.
20. Count d' Outremont elected Prince Biſhop of Liege. 294.
23. The noted North Briton, N° 45. publiſhed. 184.
29. The publiſher and printer of the North Briton taken into cuſtody. 237.
30. The King of Poland arrives at Dreſden, whence he had been obliged to withdraw in 1756. 294.
30. Mr Wilkes, the ſuppoſed author of the North Briton, committed to the tower. 237.
30. A reſolution by the county of Aberdeen, the firſt in Scotland, relating to paper-currency. 522.
May 4. John Rice, who fled to France, and was delivered up, executed at London, for forgery. 383.
5. A thankſgiving for the peace obſerved in Britain. 299.
6. A terrible fire at London, in which Lady Moleſworth and ſeveral others periſhed. 521.
6. Mr Wilkes diſcharged on his plea of privilege. 242.
7. Fort Detroit treacherouſly attacked by the Indians. 408.
12. The London addreſs on the peace preſented. 298.
14. The Earl of Loudon arrives in London from his campaign in Portugal. 295.
18. The London merchants petition on the peace preſented. 299.
June 1. St Philip's caſtle in Minorca taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh troops. 722.
4. John Count d'Oſtein, Elector of Mentz, dies. 359.
9. Inoculation laid under reſtrictions by the parliament of Paris. 349. 461.
29. An act paſſed in the town-council of Edinburgh, for altering the ſet of the borough. 357.
July 1. The act for altering the ſet of Edinburgh ſuſpended. 357.
5. Baron Breidenbach of Burreſheim elected Archbiſhop of Mentz. 405.
6. 7. Verdicts given in favour of journeymen-printers againſt meſſengers. 410.

1763.
July
5. 6. 7. 8. The Encænia held at Oxford. 507, 8.
9. Condeſcendence of facts offered to be proved in the reduction of Mr Douglas's ſervice, given in to the court of ſeſſion. 310.
11. Janet Ronald, though found guilty by the jury, abſoilzied, becauſe the jury ſeparated before inclosing. 355, 74.
12. 13. Mrs Hewit examined before the court of ſeſſion in the reduction of Mr Douglas's ſervice. 437.
27. Interlocutor allowing a proof, under certain reſtrictions, in the reduction of Mr Douglas's ſervice. 367.
31. An action with the Indians near Fort Detroit. 571.
Aug. 5. 6. Actions with the Indians at Edgehill. 573, 4.
9. Sir John Stewart examined on oath in the Douglas law-ſuit. 437.
11. Additions made, by a new interlocutor, to that allowing a proof in the Douglas law-ſuit. 373.
15. Firſt interview between Capt. Forbes and Mr Wilkes. 478.
16. The Queen of G. Britain delivered of a prince, Frederick. 471.
27. 29. Conferences between the King and Mr Pitt. 468, 9. 514.
Sept. 14. A Britiſh convoy attacked, and defeated, by the Indians, near Niagara. 685.
23. The Duke of York ſails from Plymouth, to viſit Liſbon, and other places. 522.
Oct. 5. The King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, dies. 565.
6. The Elector of Saxony declares himſelf a candidate for the crown of Poland. 623.
7. Four ſeparate governments erected in the countries ceded to Britain by the peace. 576.
7. Grants of lands in the ceded countries, made to officers and ſoldiers. 577.
10. An eſtabliſhment begun of five poſts between London and Edinburgh, and ſix poſts between Edinburgh and moſt of the noted towns in Scotland, every week. 581.
21. The firſt ſtone laid of a bridge intended to be built over the north loch, Edinburgh. 582.
28. An *arret* by the French King and council concerning the Douglas law-ſuit. 643, 6.
Nov. 9. A Turkiſh ambaſſador makes his public entry into Berlin. 624.
15. The Britiſh parliament meets. 627.
15. A meſſage by the King to parliament, concerning Mr Wilkes. 628.
15. The North Briton, N° 45. declared to be a ſeditious libel. 628.
16. A duel fought by Meſſ. Martin and Wilkes. 630.
24. 29. Privilege of parliament declared not to extend to ſeditious libels. 630, 31.
Dec. 1. The North Briton ordered to be burnt by the hangman. 631.
3. A riot at the burning of the North Briton. 632.
5. A joint addreſs preſented by both houſes in relation to the North Briton. 631.
6. A verdict given in favour of Mr Wilkes againſt the ſecretaries of ſtate. 687.
8. The rioters at the burning of the North Briton declared to be perturbators of the public peace. 633.
10. A verdict given in favour of the ſuppoſed printer of the North Briton. 687.
21. Interlocutor in the Douglas law-ſuit, after the proceedings in France had been laid before the court of ſeſſion. 645.
28. Leſlie houſe burnt by accidental fire. 693.

ERRATA.

Pag.	col.	lin.	
59	1	35	*for* James M'George of Cochlick, *read* John M'George of Cocklick
119	2	39	*for* 1761, *read* 1561
301	1	20	*for* Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew, *read* Major
—	2	53	13. At his houſe, *&c. delete the paragraph, the report of Lord Tyrawley's death having been a miſtake.*
325	2	39	*for* unpuniſhableneſs, *read* puniſhableneſs
580	2	17	*The reference here made ſhould have been placed at the end of the preceding paragraph.*
630	2	59	*read* Tueſday Nov. 29.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1763.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY. A ſummary or recapitulation of the public affairs of laſt year 1.—10.

—— Foreign affairs for January 51—54.

—— Diſtreſſes of Adm. Pocock's fleet 54. Elopement of Broker Rice 55. Fires in London 56. Intenſe froſt *ib.* Of Bell's religious performances 57.

—— Difficulty about the time of the Chriſtmas vacation removed 57. Lord Deſkford's intimation to diſcharged ſailors and ſoldiers *ib.* North-water dried up of a ſudden *ib.*

—— Maritime occurrences 58.

FILIAL PIETY exemplified and rewarded 10.

The ſervice of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Eſq; as heir to the Duke of Douglas 11.—25.

An account of the cruel treatment of Miſs MOLLOY, of Dublin 25.

Of the divine wiſdom diſplayed in the VARIETY of mens faces, voices, *&c.* 28.

ADDISON's edict to the poets 33.

A receipt for making YEST, or BARM 33.

A DEATHBED-LETTER by Villiers Duke of Buckingham 34.

The ſtory of IRENE, with remarks 35.

MEDICINE, *&c.* Lord Blakeney's receipt for curing the yellow jaundice 28. A deſcription of a new inſtrument for drawing teeth 29 with cuts. Efficacy of the bark in ulcerated ſore throats 44. Extraordinary effects of laudanum *ib.*

The caſe of private MAD HOUSES, with ſeveral inſtances of abuſes in them 37. 9.

The LYING INTELLIGENCER, N° I. 40.

Diſtreſs occaſioned by an imprudent marriage, happily relieved 43.

NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts. Elvira, a tragedy, by Mr Mallet 45.

POETRY. Prof. Warton on the birth of the Prince of Wales 47. Portrait of John Earl Granville *ib.* Prologue and Epilogue to Elvira 48. Foote's addreſs to the public *ib.* An ode to Duke Humphry 49. Actæon, a tale *ib.* On the approach of winter *ib.* On the death of Captain Tho. Gordon 50. Epitaph on Lady Walpole 59.

LISTS of Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Preferments 59. 60. Prices of meal 60. Edinburgh mortality-bill *ib.*

A ſummary or recapitulation of the PUBLIC AFFAIRS of the year 1762.

IN giving a ſummary or recapitulation of public affairs during the laſt year, for ſhewing the ſtate of them the more diſtinctly at the beginning of that now current, and conſequently throwing light upon our future accounts, we ſhall, in good meaſure, follow the courſe commonly obſerved in our monthly hiſtories. By proceeding in that method, ſome important events will fall to be taken notice of, which had great influence on the operations of an extenſive, bloody, and expenſive war, before we come to the countries that were actually the theatres of it.

Ever ſince the death of the famous Kouli Kan, PERSIA has been involved in general confuſion, and the grievous calamities of civil war, which do not appear to be near an end. Every bey wants to act like a ſovereign in his particular diſtrict, while the great lords aim at no leſs than the crown itſelf. Kerim Kan had of late been for a conſiderable time maſter of Iſpahan, the capital, and a large territory around it. Early in the laſt year, Fat-Ali Kan kept Pana Kan beſieged in Schuſa, a caſtle reckoned in that country to be impregnable. Kerim marched in order to relieve the place; but upon intelligence that his own poſſeſſions were threatened with danger, he turned back. We were told, that Malremet Shah, ſecretary in the reign of Kouli Kan, who

by means of his immenſe treaſures had made himſelf ſovereign of an extenſive country, was on march with a numerous army, towards Iſpahan, which he might reach in the month of May, if he did not meet with obſtructions. Our lateſt advices concerning that country, by the way of Rome, bore, that Pr. Heraclius of Georgia, a country in ſome meaſure dependent on the Turks, who at different times made bold puſhes for the ſovereignty of Perſia, had given battle to the Sophy reigning at Iſpahan, without mentioning his name, gained a complete victory, ſeized that capital, and placed himſelf on the throne. In the mean time trade is almoſt entirely ruined in that great empire, except that of ſilk, which is ſtill carried on in Ghilan, and ſome merchandiſe which is exported from the Caſpian ſea.

During the laſt year there were no remarkable changes in the miniſtry of CONSTANTINOPLE, nor any diſturbance of conſequence in the vaſt Ottoman empire. We were indeed told, in ſummer, that the Baſhaw of Bagdad, on his deathbed, had appointed himſelf a ſucceſſor, as if he had been one of the moſt abſolute independent monarchs; that the Grand Signior had given his commiſſion to another, and intended to ſend a powerful army for enabling him to take poſſeſſion; and that the one nominated by the deceaſed baſhaw was making preparations for maintaining himſelf in his new dignity. How that affair terminated, we have not yet learned.—It was aſſured, a conſiderable time ago, that the Porte had engaged to aſſiſt the King of Pruſſia, in caſe his enemies wanted to cruſh him entirely; a reſolution which does not appear to be inconſiſtent with her own intereſt; and that bodies of Turkiſh troops were ſo poſted, as that ſhort marches might bring them where they could be of ſervice to him. What would have been done on that ſide, had the caſe ſuppoſed been very like to happen, it is at preſent impoſſible to judge. —In ſummer laſt, the Kan of the Crim Tartars put above 60,000 of the troops of his nation in motion. Theſe people call themſelves allies of the Ottoman Porte; but are really in ſome reſpects dependent on it, and, according to terms ſettled, cannot begin a war againſt any Chriſtian ſtate, except Ruſſia, without the Grand Signior's conſent. The Tartars marched ſome way towards the frontiers of Poland, then fell back, and afterwards advanced again. Their Kan demanded of that kingdom 250 purſes, or 125 000 crowns, as indemnification for loſſes ſuſtained by his people; threatening, that if this ſum was not paid him, he would ravage the eſtates of Pr. Lubomirſki and other Poliſh grandees, till he had raiſed money to the amount of it. Whether he received any gratification, we cannot ſay; but no hoſtilities actually enſued. In the mean time neither the court of Vienna nor that of Peterſburg was without apprehenſions. The former cauſed its miniſter at Conſtantinople to aſk for eclairciſſements on the head, when the year was well advanced; and received a very pacific anſwer. The Turks had been building flat-bottomed veſſels on the Black ſea, which the miniſtry of Peterſburg looked upon as a ſhrewd evidence of ſome miſchief being intended againſt their country. When the Ruſſian miniſter made repreſentations, and took notice of this in particular, he was told, that the Porte was diſpoſed to live in good freindſhip with his court; and that the flat-bottomed veſſels in queſtion had been conſtructed only with a deſign to keep an eye on the Tartars. Theſe people ſtill continuing to be in motion, and their intentions not being very clear, ſeveral Ruſſian regiments were ſent to join thoſe formerly in the Ukraine. Towards the end of the year, a Turk then lately arrived to be Baſhaw of Chochem, ſent a perſon to Warſaw to inform the Great General of Podolia, and young Pr. Czartoriſki, that he had orders to live in the ſtricteſt amity with the republic. Upon the whole, it may be obſerved, that we had no accounts of any motions among the Tartars, till ſome time after there was reaſon to doubt whether the conduct of Ruſſia, after what happened there in ſummer, would continue to be at leaſt not unfavourable to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Beſide the alarm given to POLAND by the motions and threats of the Tartars, already taken notice of, no accounts of any importance relating immediately to it were given us during the year, except that a diet of the kingdom aſſembled at Warſaw on the 4th of October, proceeded in a tumultuous manner for two days, and then ſeparated, without having ſo much as choſen a new marſhal. The greateſt confuſion in it, even to the drawing of ſabres, was occaſioned by a propoſal to expel young Count Bruhl, the prime miniſter's ſon, as being no Polander by either

ther birth or naturalization. This haſty breaking up of the diet, was owing to a proteſtation againſt its longer ſitting, by a ſingle member, ſaid to be of the court-party, who, after making it, withdrew into the country. So amazingly odd is the conſtitution of that ſtate, indifferently called a kingdom or republic, that this alone was ſufficient to diſſolve ſuch an aſſembly of courſe. People are now ſo accuſtomed to fruitleſs diets of Poland, that it would be matter of ſurpriſe to hear of one doing any buſineſs of moment.

At the beginning of the year under review, the RUSSIANS were in a ſettled ſtate at home, accuſtomed, for a good many years, to be governed by a daughter of Peter the Great, born and educated among them; and their arms had been making ſome figure abroad. The Empreſs Eliſabeth died Jan. 5. and was ſucceeded by the Grand Duke, grandſon of Peter the Great, by his eldeſt daughter, who had been married to the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp. He was proclaimed Emperor by the ſtyle and title of PETER III. When but young, he had been declared apparent heir to the Ruſſian crown, had renounced Lutheraniſm, in which he was bred, and ſolemnly embraced the form of religion profeſſed and practiſed in Ruſſia, which is loaded with ſuperſtitions, and called the *Greek* religion, in contradiſtinction to the *Roman-Catholic* [iv. 573.]. On the 11th of July 1744 he had been married to the Princeſs Catharina Alexiewna, of Anhalt Zerbſt [vi. 388.]; by whom he had iſſue a ſon, named Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 1. 1754 [xvi. 499.]. Advices from Peterſburg bore, that the French and ſome malecontents had laid a deſign to ſet the ſucceſſion of Peter aſide; that the Empreſs Eliſabeth, about two hours before her death, with caution and ſecrecy informed him, that there was a conſpiracy, to which ſhe had once conſented, to aſſaſſinate him the moment after her deceaſe; but that ſhe then adviſed him to repair immediately to the houſe of Mr Keith, the Britiſh miniſter, as the place of greateſt ſafety; which he accordingly did. This account appeared to be in good meaſure confirmed, by the many remarkable teſtimonies of regard ſhewn by the Emperor to that miniſter.

Peter began his reign with ſeveral acts which were reckoned public bleſſings; declaring the Ruſſian nobility and gentry to be free, and upon an equal footing with thoſe of their degree in the other ſtates of Europe, with liberty to ſerve in the army or not at their choice; ſuppreſſing the *ſecret inquiſition*, by which every man of rank was expoſed to the danger of being condemned to death, or other puniſhments, without knowing for what reaſon; forbidding the knout and the battogge to be any more uſed in puniſhing the ſoldiers, and making a regulation in the price of ſalt, for the benefit of the poor. If he iſſued any worſe orders with reſpect to internal civil policy, we have not hitherto received particular accounts of them.

His Imperial Majeſty, a conſiderable time before he aſcended the throne, diſapproved of the ſyſtem adopted by his aunt, of uniting with ſome other great powers, in order to reduce the King of Pruſſia to an almoſt inſignificant ſtate. Agreeably to this, he was reckoned to join any influence he then had with that of thoſe in the adminiſtration who were in the ſame way of thinking with him. Very ſoon after his acceſſion, he entered into a friendly correſpondence with the King, which produced ſenſible effects in the affairs of that monarch. The Ruſſian and Pruſſian priſoners were mutually ſet at liberty without ranſom, though the former were not half ſo many as the latter. In February, the Emperor cauſed a declaration to be made to the Imperial, French, and Swediſh miniſters, reſiding at Peterſburg, importing, "That he earneſtly deſired the reſtitution of peace, in order to which he was ready to give up the conqueſts made by the arms of Ruſſia, during the preſent war, in hopes that the other courts in alliance with her would, on their part, prefer the reſtoration of tranquillity to the advantages they might expect from the continuance of war, by continuing the effuſion of human blood." On the 5th of May, a treaty of peace between his Imperial Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia was ſigned by their reſpective plenipotentiaries; in conſequence of which a body of Ruſſian troops quartered in Poland marched to the aſſiſtance of the latter prince. It has been aſſured, that all this was generally approved of by the Ruſſian ſenate, in whatever light it might be afterwards repreſented. The Emperor recalled Erneſt de Biron, formerly Duke of Courland, baniſhed, in 1740, by the Princeſs Anne, who ſucceeded him as regent for her ſon, the infant Emperor John III.; and alſo Marſhal Count Munich, baniſhed, in 1741, by the laſt deceaſed Empreſs.

preſs. What we ſuppoſe will be generally reckoned an imprudent meaſure, eſpecially ſo near the beginning of a reign, was the depriving the clergy, a numerous, powerful, and popular body, of their lands, and appointing them yearly rents of much inferior value: and yet even this was in agitation during the Empreſs Eliſabeth's life. It was then alledged, that ſome ſuch regulation was exceeding neceſſary; becauſe otherwiſe neither taxes nor recruits could be raiſed from thoſe lands, which were upon the whole very extenſive, for the exigencies of the ſtate. At his own deſire, the Emperor was made colonel of a Pruſſian regiment of foot, the complete uniform of which he received the 3d of June; and the King intimated his deſire to have the like office in a Ruſſian regiment of dragoons.—There being ſome diſputes between his Imperial Majeſty and the King of Denmark, about their reſpective dominions in the duchy of Holſtein, the Ruſſian army which had wintered in Pomerania, began to march, the 20th of June, towards that country; and the Emperor was to go and put himſelf at its head.

In July, a great revolution all of a ſudden happened in Ruſſia. The Emperor had been for ſeveral days at his palace of Orangebaum; and the Empreſs at Peterſhoff, another villa. Early in the morning of the 9th, according to our preſent reckoning by new ſtyle, ſhe repaired to the palace at Peterſburg, where matters having been previouſly concerted, ſhe immediately procured the guards and ſome other regiments to aſſemble, and proclaim her Sovereign and Sole Miſtreſs of all the Ruſſias, at the ſame time declaring Peter III. degraded from the Imperial dignity. After this ſhe went to the church of Kaſan; where, after divine ſervice, ſhe received the oath of allegiance from the clergy and grandees of the empire. She next ſet out towards Orangebaum, dreſſed in the uniform of the guards, mounted on horſeback, at the head of about 10,000 men, accompanied by a train of artillery. The Emperor, being at length informed of what had happened, endeavoured to make his eſcape to Cronſtadt, on board of a yacht; but was prevented from getting thither; by what means, we were not informed. He therefore found himſelf under the neceſſity of making a ſolemn renunciation of the crown, by a note written and ſubſcribed with his own hand, importing, that he did ſo becauſe he found it above his ſtrength to govern ſuch an empire, either abſolutely or any other way. Upon this he was ſhut up at Peterſhoff; and his guard had ſtrict orders not to anſwer any queſtions he might aſk. The reaſons aſſigned for dethroning him, in a manifeſto immediately publiſhed by the new Empreſs, were, "That the foundations of the Greek church had been ſhaken, and its traditions expoſed to ruin; that the glory which the empire had acquired, by its victorious arms, at the expence of ſo much blood, had been trampled under foot, by the peace then lately concluded with its greateſt enemy; and that domeſtic regulations, the baſis of the country's welfare, had been totally overturned." Another manifeſto was publiſhed in the Peterſburg gazette of the 13th, but dated the 9th, in which the words *its enemies* were ſubſtituted in the room of *its greateſt enemy*. After this appeared another, dated the 17th, in which the dethroned Emperor's character was a good deal more ſeverely treated than in the firſt. Among a great many additional aſſertions, tending to ſet him forth as one of the moſt worthleſs and fooliſh of men, it repreſented him as a monſter of ingratitude to his aunt, the deceaſed Empreſs, who had nominated him to be her ſucceſſor; as having taken an averſion to the regiment of guards, which had ſerved his illuſtrious predeceſſors with unſhaken fidelity; as a perſecutor of his conſort, and his ſon; nay, as having given orders for taking away his conſort's life; and, when he found that he could no longer reign in Ruſſia, as aſking permiſſion to go to Holſtein, with Eliſabeth Woronzoff Goudowich. Other accounts bore, that the lady here mentioned was a niece of the Chancellor Woronzoff; that the Emperor had a private intrigue with her; and that he had not been in good terms with his conſort for two or three years preceding. The ſame day that the manifeſto laſt taken notice of was publiſhed, the unfortunate Peter died at Peterſhoff, not without hints thrown out of his having been poiſoned. Upon this event the public was favoured with a further manifeſto, in which it was declared, that an hemorrhoidal diſorder, to which he was formerly ſubject, had occaſioned a violent cholick; and that orders had been immediately given for furniſhing him with every thing which might be judged neceſſary to prevent dangerous conſequences, though,

though, to the Empreſs's great regret and affliction, without effect. The corpſe, dreſſed in the uniform of Holſtein, with boots and ſpurs, was carried to the monaſtery of Newſky, where it was three days expoſed to public view, and then was interred there, without funeral pomp. It would appear, that ſuch was her Imperial Majeſty's benevolence, as immediately to ſtifle all reſentment, not only of actual bad uſage, but of worſe intentions. We were told, by an extract from the journal of the ſenate, that ſhe had reſolved to ſee the corpſe, and afterwards to aſſiſt at the funeral; that it was apprehended the ſhock would be too much for her tender heart, and that ſhe would abandon herſelf to exceſs of grief, the rather that ſhe had wept inceſſantly ever ſince ſhe heard of her conſort's death; and that it required no leſs than the humble repreſentations of the ſenate, waiting upon her in a body, to divert her from her purpoſe. Hints have been given at different times, that the late Emperor never ſeemed much diſpoſed to embrace the manners of the Ruſſians: but we have been lately informed, that his conſort all along acted a very different part, ſtudying their language, aſſiduouſly complying with their cuſtoms, and expreſſing on all occaſions great zeal for the Greek church. This is a ſketch of what appeared in the public papers in relation to ſo remarkable an affair; for giving a full and accurate account of which, ſome future hiſtorians will enjoy advantages which we want.

The powers leagued againſt the King of Pruſſia expected ſignal advantages from this revolution; but have been hitherto in great meaſure diſappointed. His Majeſty had, in ſcoff, been called the Emperor Peter's infallible guide in religion, politics, muſic, war, *&c.* and it might be eaſily ſeen from the Empreſs Catharine's firſt manifeſto, that ſhe was particularly animated againſt that monarch. Orders for recommencing hoſtilities were accordingly iſſued, the effects of which began to appear at Konigſberg, capital of Pruſſia Royal. We were ſoon after told, that, the day after Peter's death, ſome of the ſenators, in preſence of the Empreſs, examined into his literary correſpondence with the King, expecting materials for juſtifying their animoſity againſt the latter; but found, to their great ſurpriſe, that as the Emperor had indeed conſulted Frederick about moſt of his projects, ſo the King's anſwers contained advices to his Imperial Majeſty, Not to come to Germany; to look upon his ſubjects as his children, and to give them no juſt cauſe of complaint; to make no alterations in the fundamental laws of the country; to maintain the clergy, church, and religion, in the ſame ſtate in which he had found them; to deſiſt from a war with Denmark; and not to undertake any thing againſt the Empreſs. It was aſſured, that upon this her Majeſty burſt into tears, and declared, ſhe muſt either be a monſter, or now bear to the King of Pruſſia as much affection as ſhe had hatred to him before. The orders for renewing hoſtilities againſt him were recalled; and things were ſoon put again on the ſame footing as they had been in the latter part of Peter's reign. The Ruſſian troops which had joined the Pruſſian army in Sileſia, did indeed ſeparate from it; but, inſtead of rejoining the oppoſite ſide, returned toward their own country. Though the army that had marched towards Holſtein fell back, it was not to maintain the conqueſt of either Pomerania or Pruſſia, both which were not long after evacuated, in a decent and friendly manner.

As to Count Munich, and Earneſt de Biron, who had been recalled from baniſhment during the ſhort preceding reign, the new Empreſs confirmed the former in all the dignities which had been conferred on him by Peter III. and ſhe has been making ſtrong and repeated repreſentations, in order to have the latter reinſtated in the poſſeſſion of the duchy of *Courland*; a meaſure to which the King of Poland ſhews great averſion, his own ſon, Pr. Charles, having been elected Duke ſome years ago, with the court of Peterſburg's conſent. Her Imperial Majeſty recalled, and ſhewed evidences of favour to, old Count Beſtucheff; who had been for a good time prime miniſter, and was baniſhed by the Empreſs Eliſabeth, ſince the commencement of the general war not yet finiſhed, becauſe he was reckoned not to have exerted ſufficient zeal againſt the King of Pruſſia.

As might be naturally expected, a reſolution was taken to reſtore the eſtates of the clergy; and to aboliſh the board called the *OEconomical Court*, compoſed of laymen, which had been impowered to take cogniſance of their affairs.

The ceremony of the Empreſs Catharine's coronation was performed at Moſcow, the ancient capital of Ruſſia, on the

3d of October, with great magnificence. Not long after, a conſpiracy againſt her was diſcovered, in which ſome officers of the guards and a few others, none of them of conſiderable rank, were found to have been concerned. The ſenate condemned them to different kinds of capital puniſhment; but her Majeſty mitigated the ſentence ſo far, as to have all their lives ſpared. During the late Empreſs Eliſabeth's reign, none were puniſhed with death throughout the empire; the great abuſe made of which lenity has induced the high tribunal to give notice, that the laws which preſcribe that puniſhment for certain crimes, will be again put in execution.

Her Imperial Majeſty has for ſome time been making inſtances, to perſuade the Empreſs Queen, and the King of Pruſſia, to a mutual evacuation of Saxony. This the King declined, for reaſons of conſiderable importance to him. The Empreſs Catharine has caused it to be notified to his Poliſh Majeſty, that the firſt refuſal will not hinder her from uſing freſh endeavours, to procure for his electoral dominions an advantage of which they ſtand in ſo much need, and which, beſides, may accelerate a general pacification.—At the beginning of the year now current, the court was ſtill at Moſcow.

As we have at different times formerly obſerved, on ſuch occaſions as the preſent, though SWEDEN engaged in the war which has now for a conſiderable number of years made ſuch havock among the human kind, and that under the pretext of acting as a guarantee of the *peace of Weſtphalia*; yet his Swediſh Majeſty, the Queen, who is his Pruſſian Majeſty's ſiſter, the courtiers, and the great body of the nation, were all along averſe to the meaſure. Thoſe of that opinion who viewed things in a political light, did not think, that, in order to maintain the laws of the German empire, which is the formal object of the guaranty juſt mentioned, any ſtate was obliged to expend blood and treaſure for annihilating a clear treaty, by aſſiſting to take back, by force, the duchy of Sileſia and county of Glatz, which had been ſolemnly ceded by the Empreſs-Queen to the King of Pruſſia, and the poſſeſſion of which had been as ſolemnly guarantied to the latter monarch, by all the contracting parties in the *peace of Aix-la Chapelle*, of whom France was one, as well as a guarantee of the *peace of Weſtphalia*. The bulk of the people was diſinclined to the war, chiefly becauſe they ſaw, that great ſucceſs to the ſide which Sweden would be drawn in to join, might, in the event, prove very dangerous to the Proteſtant intereſt. Mean while the ſenate, gained by remittances from France, declared for taking part in the war; and with its reſolution there was a neceſſity of complying, conformably to the conſtitution of the country. By means of the ſame remittances, and the legal authority veſted in it, the ſenate, during ſeveral years, maintained its influence ſo far, as to get troops for making a little army furniſhed from time to time, and to be able to ſuppreſs ſome conſpiracies formed, for diminiſhing its power, and increaſing that of the crown. At length, after France was conſtrained to leſſen her ſubſidies, what was called the court-party in Sweden grew, by degrees, to a manifeſt ſuperiority in the diet of the kingdom, the only court that by law could control the ſenate. In conſequence of this alteration, the private committee of the diet and ſenate, in the ſpring of laſt year, requeſted his Swediſh Majeſty to make peace with the King of Pruſſia, on the beſt terms he ſhould be able. Purſuant to that, a definitive treaty between thoſe two princes was ſigned, at Hamburg, the 22d of May, to their mutual ſatisfaction. Whether the conduct obſerved by Peter III. of Ruſſia had any influence on the councils of Sweden in that affair, we cannot ſay. The diet of the eſtates of that kingdom, which aſſembled in October 1760, ſeparated the 21ſt of June laſt.

Ever ſince the preſent King of DENMARK aſcended the throne, he has been much employed in the laudable work of cauſing improvements to be made in agriculture and commerce among his ſubjects. In the former reſpect, a good deal of attention has been given to Jutland. Some additional regulations in regard to it were made laſt year, by the following of which it is hoped the diſmal and dreary fens in that country, which formerly were thought to be uninhabitable, will in a few years wear a very different aſpect.

We have already remarked in general, that ſome differences ſubſiſted between his Daniſh Majeſty and Peter III. of Ruſſia, relating to their reſpective dominions in the duchy of *Holſtein*. The foundations of thoſe differences were laid long

ago,

ago, when the branch of the ancient Dukes of Holſtein on the throne of Denmark, being poſſeſſed of ſuperior power, made ſeveral incroachments on the branch called Holſtein-Gottorp. From the time that Peter, Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, was declared apparent heir to the crown of Ruſſia, Denmark ſhewed more regard to his complaints and repreſentations, than had been formerly to thoſe of his predeceſſors. Negotiations were at different times ſet on foot, and ſeveral expedients were propoſed, for adjuſting matters; but ſtill without effect. Peter coming to be Emperor of Ruſſia in the beginning of laſt year, and a great body of Ruſſian troops being then in Brandenburg Pomerania, his Daniſh Majeſty began to be under ſerious apprehenſions from their proximity. He therefore gave orders for putting both his marine and land forces on a reſpectable footing. Part of the latter filed off the 20th of March, towards Lubeck, and were followed by the reſt. To avoid every thing that might look like an aggreſſion, he cauſed them to fetch a compaſs of ſome leagues, ſo as they might not touch the tertitories of Ruſſian Holſtein. That monarch's coffers not being well filled with the ſupplies neceſſary for a war, he extorted from the city of Hamburg a loan of 250,000 l. ſterling, probably not intending to repay. Whether the Kings of Denmark have any kind of rightful ſuperiority over that city, has been long diſputed; but they have often decided the point in their own favour by force. We were told, that the city of Lubeck alſo furniſhed a loan privately, without having waited for the appearance of compulſion. A freſh negotiation for adjuſting differences with reſpect to Holſtein was ſet on foot, under the mediation of their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties, to have been carried on at Berlin. Many were ſurpriſed that the King of Denmark did not diſcover greater earneſtneſs for getting it brought to a ſpeedy iſſue; eſpecially as France, to which he had applied for aſſiſtance in caſe of a rupture, had plenty of work otherwiſe on her hands. From the conduct he actually obſerved, it was afterwards ſuppoſed, that he had been informed of the meaſures taking at Peterſburg, ſome time before the effects of them appeared. The Daniſh troops, reckoned to be about 55,000, entered the duchy of Mecklenburg, and advanced on both ſides of Schwerin, in order to oppoſe the march of 60,000 Ruſſians from Pomerania that way. Very ſoon after the depoſition and death of Peter, the Ruſſians retired, and continued their retrograde motion towards their own country. About the middle of Auguſt, the Danes alſo fell back into the dominions of their own maſter. A reſolution was taken at Peterſburg, to let the diſputes relating to Holſtein remain undecided, till Paul Petrowitz, Grand Duke of Ruſſia, and at the ſame time now Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, might come to be of age. Notwithſtanding ſuch lenity on that ſide, a new ſubject of altercation caſt up. The King of Denmark claimed to be adminiſtrator of Ruſſian Holſtein, during the Grand Duke Paul's minority, jointly with the Empreſs his mother. His Daniſh Majeſty went ſo far, as to appoint adminiſtrators to act in his name, and to cauſe placarts, intimating their commiſſion for that purpoſe, to be fixed up in the moſt public places of Kiel, capital of that duchy. Theſe placarts were torn down by order of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; but fixed up again by the Daniſh commiſſaries. Towards the end of the year, that ſubject of diſpute was likewiſe removed; the King of Denmark having entirely deſiſted from his claim, and Pr. George, Peter late Emperor of Ruſſia's brother, being appointed ſole Stadtholder by the Empreſs. Upon what particular grounds this adjuſtment was ſo peaceably made, we have not been able to learn. It has been ſuggeſted by ſome, that the King's finances being ſtill diſproportioned to the expences of a war with a powerful nation, and Catharine not being yet firmly eſtabliſhed on the Ruſſian throne, ſhe might poſſibly give him ſome gratification ſufficient to make him ſoftly drop his pretenſions.

We now proceed to the affairs of GERMANY. At the beginning of laſt year, the King of Pruſſia appeared to be in a ſituation irretrievably bad. The Ruſſians had then lately made themſelves maſters of the ſtrong fortreſs of Colberg, on the ſouth ſide of the Baltick, by means of poſſeſſing which, proviſions, ſtores, and reinforcements, could be expeditiouſly ſent, by ſea, to the troops of that nation ſpread throughout a great part of Pomerania. Nothing could be ſeen to hinder them, when the ſeaſon for action ſhould come on, from advancing to Berlin, and at the ſame time laying ſiege to Stettin. The Auſtrians, ſtrengthened by an auxiliary corps of about 16,000 Ruſſians, under

Gen. Czernicheff, had juſt taken Schweidnitz, the ſtrongeſt place in Sileſia, by a *coup de main*. So great a part of the King's dominions was by this time in the poſſeſſion of his declared enemies and their allies, that he had little in proportion left, from which to draw either taxes or recruits. All this notwithſtanding, his Majeſty, well knowing that no mean ſacrifice of territory would ſatisfy his antagoniſts, was preparing with the utmoſt diligence, to try what another campaign might produce. Providence had, on ſome occaſions before, given remarkable ſucceſs to his arms, when his affairs were in a very critical ſituation; and now relief was afforded him in a different way. We have already taken notice of the death of Eliſabeth Empreſs of Ruſſia early in January, the acceſſion of Peter III. to the throne of that empire, and his entering into a friendly correſpondence with the King; in conſequence of which, not only did the great Ruſſian army in Pomerania immediately become inoffenſive, but the ſmaller one, combined with the Auſtrians in Sileſia and on its frontiers, ſeparated from them, and retired into Poland. Not only ſo; but after the peace was concluded between their Majeſties Peter and Frederick, that corps marched back to join the army of the latter in Sileſia. There was alſo an opportunity of drawing off, and employing elſewhere, the chain of Pruſſian troops which extended from the frontiers of Sileſia to Stettin; together with thoſe which were in the duchy of Mecklenburg, watching the motions of the Swedes, till, as we have likewiſe obſerved, there was no more danger to be apprehended from them. Thus the multitudes of enemies with whom his Majeſty had to deal, were, within a few months, reduced to the Auſtrians, and the army of the Empire.

The campaign was opened in *Saxony*, by *Pr. Henry of Pruſſia*, who aſſembled his army the 6th of May. Having croſſed the Muldau, he within a few days made himſelf maſter of Freyberg, where he found a conſiderable magazine; took above 5500 priſoners, 565 waggons, ſeveral pieces of cannon, with ſtandards and other trophies; and obliged the *Auſtrians*, commanded by the *Prince of Stolberg*, to retire to Pirna. Upon that the Pruſſian huſſars made excurſions to the frontiers of Bohemia, and the gates of Dreſden. The 21ſt of that month, a Pruſſian poſt was obliged to abandon Chemnitz, with the loſs of above 400 men, 7 pieces of cannon, and 15 waggons with ſtores. On the 2d of June, the Auſtrians having juſt received a conſiderable reinforcement, attacked all the Pruſſian advanced poſts at the ſame time, but were every where repulſed, the loſs on both ſides being pretty near equal. Pr. Henry ſoon recovered poſſeſſion of Chemnitz; repelled a general attack on his left wing, June 27. drove the army of the Empire into the heart of Franconia; and puſhed a corps into Bohemia, to raiſe contributions. There continued to be rencounters now and then on that ſide; but, for a conſiderable time, they were of ſmall importance, Pr. Henry having the ſuperiority, and in the mean time not chuſing to make any conſiderable puſh, till he might ſee how matters were like to go elſewhere.

It is therefore time that we turn our attention toward *Sileſia*, where the *King of Pruſſia* commanded in perſon. He did not leave Breſlau till the 16th of May, when he fixed his quarters at Bettlern, a village five Britiſh miles ſouth of that city. Moſt of his troops in that duchy were cantoned in the neighbourhood. The main body of the *Auſtrians* on that ſide, again commanded by *M. Daun*, firſt aſſembled near the mountains, and then, advancing gradually, incamped to the north of Schweidnitz. Thus both armies had a place of ſtrength within a ſmall diſtance, in caſe of any unexpected diſaſter. It is probable, that, by this time, the Auſtrians ſcarcely thought of more, during the campaign, than to preſerve what they had the poſſeſſion of. M. Daun kept up to his former character of caution, ſo made no attack, even after he knew that a conſiderable corps was marching through Poland to reinforce his antagoniſt. His Pruſſian Majeſty, become more cool than in ſome former campaigns, reſolved to wait patiently till the arrival of his Ruſſian auxiliaries. In the mean time he ſent off reinforcements for his troops in Upper Sileſia; which enabled them to drive before them about 20,000 Auſtrians who were there under Gen. Beck, till they were within Moravia; on the frontiers of which the Pruſſians took a large convoy of cattle, deſigned for the Auſtrian main army.

The Ruſſian corps being at length arrived, his Pruſſian Majeſty began to advance the 1ſt of July. M. Daun gradually retired, till he had his right poſted towards the Konigsberg, and his left near Schweidnitz.

Schweidnitz. On the 21ſt of that month the King of Pruſſia attacked the right of the Auſtrians, and drove it from an advantageous poſt, taking above 1000 priſoners, and 14 pieces of cannon, with the loſs of about 300 men on his ſide. It was reſolved to make another attack next day, towards the left of M. Daun's army; but it was found that he had moved off in the night. Part of his troops retired towards Branau in Bohemia, and the reſt into the county of Glatz. In the mean time he had left a garriſon of near 10,000 men in Schweidnitz. Immediately after this, the Ruſſians marched off, to return to their own country, in conſequence of orders occaſioned by the revolution that had happened there. It can ſcarcely be doubted, but that his Pruſſian Majeſty was, for ſome time, under apprehenſions that the Ruſſians might again change ſides; but in that reſpect, happily for him, found matters turn out more favourably. The troops under his own immediate command being conſiderably weakened by the ſeparation of his late auxiliaries, he thought it proper to recall thoſe he had in Moravia, and the Auſtrian part of Sileſia, in order that he might be able to form and cover the ſiege of Schweidnitz; the recovery of which was, in the firſt place, the chief object of his views. The trenches were opened before that important fortreſs in the night between the 7th and 8th of Auguſt. Great diligence was uſed in carrying on the approaches; and a very obſtinate defence was made. On the 16th of that month, one of the Pruſſian corps, poſted at ſome diſtance, was vigorouſly attacked; but the aggreſſors were obliged to retire, with the loſs of many killed, and above 1500 made priſoners. After this, the garriſon of Schweidnitz was forced to truſt only to its own bravery, and ſuch other obſtacles as the advanced ſeaſon might oppoſe to the beſiegers; no further attempt having been made for its relief. Gen. Guaſco, governor of the place, offered, at different times, to capitulate, on condition that his troops might be allowed to march off with the honours of war. His Pruſſian Majeſty would agree to no other terms, than that they ſhould remain priſoners. Such terms were at length ſubmitted to, on the 9th of October. Thus did it coſt the work of a whole campaign in that country, to recover what had been loſt in leſs than two hours. It was expected that the Empreſs-Queen would, as ſoon as poſſible, get the garriſon exchanged, in particular conſideration of the gallant defence it had made; but this ſhe declined, from an imagination that his Pruſſian Majeſty raiſed recruits with more difficulty than ſhe did.

Pr. Henry for ſeveral months maintained an undoubted ſuperiority in Saxony. M. Daun having deſpaired of being able to raiſe the ſiege of Schweidnitz, after the unfortunate attempt on the 16th of Auguſt, detached about 20,000 men to reinforce the Auſtrians in this electorate; and Gen. Haddick was ſent to take the command inſtead of Serbelloni. On the 27th and 28th of September, Pr. Henry's advanced poſts were attacked and obliged to retire The 29th Gen. Haddick attacked the Prince's left wing, and a poſt in the front of a ſeparate corps commanded by Gen. Hulſen; but was repulſed with ſuperior loſs. Notwithſtanding this, his R. Highneſs, conſidering the great ſuperiority of numbers againſt him, retreated very early next morning to Freyberg. The Auſtrian army under Gen. Haddick, joined by that of the Empire, attacked the Pruſſians again the 15th of October, and gained a conſiderable advantage. Pr. Henry loſt near 1000 men killed and wounded, with eight pieces of cannon; and thought proper to retire in the night. Immediately after the ſurrender of Schweidnitz, the Pruſſian monarch detached twenty-ſix battalions and ſeventy ſquadrons, to reinforce his brother; but they could not arrive in time to prevent his diſaſter juſt related, and were too late to diminiſh the honour which he and the troops under his command ſoon after gained. On the 29th of that month, at day-break, his R. Highneſs attacked the combined army of the Imperialiſts and Auſtrians, then under the Prince of Stolberg, Gen. Haddick being gone to Dreſden; drove it from Freyberg; and took 4432 priſoners, with 27 pieces of cannon, and trophies in proportion. We were told, that the Auſtrians, who appeared to be acknowledging the real truth, reckoned their whole loſs one way and another, on this occaſion, at about 10,000 men; and that the Pruſſians loſt above 1400. The Pruſſian reinforcement from Sileſia arriving within a few days after this action, Pr. Henry gained ſome more advantages, and the Auſtrians found themſelves under the neceſſity of retiring ſtill farther.

The King of Pruſſia himſelf, leaving the command of his army in Sileſia to the Prince of Brunſwick-Bevern, had before

this

this time ſet out from thence, with fifteen choice battalions, as an additional reinforcement, for Saxony; from which it might be eaſily learned, that he had ſome enterpriſe on that ſide in view. Hearing on the road of what had happened there the 29th of October, he left the corps of troops to march on with their convenience, and within a few days had the pleaſure of ſeeing his brother Pr. Henry; whoſe great ſervices he rewarded with the preſent of a very handſome eſtate, during his own life, with reverſion to his Princeſs. A ceſſation of hoſtilities between the reſpective armies, in both Sileſia and Saxony, during the winter, was agreed on.

This did not hinder the King of Pruſſia from perſiſting in a deſign he had formed, for obliging the eſtates of the Empire to withdraw their troops from the Empreſs-Queen's aſſiſtance. A large Pruſſian corps accordingly ſpread over all Franconia, raiſing heavy contributions. Some of their parties alſo entered the circle of Swabia, and cauſed an alarm as far as Ulm and Heilborn. We were afterwards told, that ſome eſtates had promiſed to his Pruſſian Majeſty, to obſerve a neutrality with reſpect to the houſe of Auſtria and him; and that others were treating on the ſubject. Mean while we muſt leave the ſtate of thoſe tranſactions, at the end of laſt year, to be more certainly and diſtinctly learned, from a compariſon of the various accounts which arrived ſome time after the commencement of this current, and of others which may yet arrive. [*To be continued.*]

Filial piety exemplified and rewarded.

IN a great ſea-port, in one of the moſt diſtant provinces in France, there lived a merchant, who had carried on trade with equal honour and proſperity, until he was turned of fifty years of age; and then, by a ſudden ſeries of unexpected and unavoidable loſſes, found himſelf unable to comply with his engagements, and his wife and children, in whom he placed his principal happineſs, reduced into ſuch a ſituation as doubled his diſtreſs.

His ſole reſource in this ſad ſituation, was the reflection, that upon the ſtricteſt review of his own conduct, nothing either of iniquity or imprudence appeared. He thought it beſt therefore to repair to Paris, in order to lay a true ſtate of his affairs before his creditors, that being convinced of his honeſty, they might be induced to pity his misfortunes, and allow him a reaſonable ſpace of time to ſettle his affairs. He was very kindly received by ſome, and very civilly by all; from whence he conceived great hopes; which he communicated to his family. But theſe were ſpeedily daſhed, by the cruelty of his principal creditor, who cauſed him to be ſeized, and ſent to a gaol.

As ſoon as this melancholy event was known in the country, his eldeſt ſon, who was turned of nineteen, liſtening only to the dictates of filial piety, came poſt to Paris, and threw himſelf at the feet of the obdurate creditor, to whom he painted the diſtreſs of the family, in the moſt pathetic terms; but without effect. At length, in the greateſt agony of mind, he ſaid, "Sir, ſince you think nothing can compenſate for your loſs, but a victim, let your reſentment devolve upon me. Let me ſuffer inſtead of my father, and the miſeries of a priſon will ſeem light, in procuring the liberty of a parent, to conſole the ſorrows of the diſtracted and dejected family that I have left behind me. Thus, Sir, you will ſatisfy your vengeance, without ſealing their irretrievable ruin!" And there his tears and ſighs ſtopped his utterance.

His father's creditor beheld him upon his knees in this condition, for a full quarter of an hour. He then ſternly bid him riſe, and ſit down; which he obeyed. The gentleman then walked from one corner of the room to the other, in great agitation of mind, for about the ſame ſpace of time. At length, throwing his arms about the young man's neck, "I find," ſaid he," there is yet ſomething more valuable than money. I have an only daughter, for whoſe fate I have the utmoſt anxiety. I am reſolved to fix it; in marrying you, ſhe muſt be happy. Go, carry your father's diſcharge, aſk his conſent, bring him inſtantly hither, and let us bury in the joy of this alliance, all remembrance of what has formerly happened." Thus the generous gratitude of the ſon relieved the calamity of the worthy father. The man who had conſidered wealth and happineſs as ſynonymous terms, was freed from that fatal error; and Providence vindicated the manner of its proceeding, by thus bringing light out of darkneſs, and through a ſhort ſcene of miſery, rewarded a virtuous family with laſting peace, in the enjoyment of that proſperity which they ſo well deſerved. *Lond. Mag.*

Extracts

Extracts from the SERVICE of ARCHIBALD STEWART, now DOUGLAS of DOUGLAS, Esq; (only son on life of the marriage of [Colonel, now] Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, Bt, and the deceased Lady Jean Douglas, only sister of Archibald Duke of Douglas), as heir of line, tailzie, and provision, to the said Archibald Duke of Douglas, his uncle; — in a court held in the parliament-house, Edinburgh, on the 11th of August, and 8th and 9th of September 1761, by the macers of the court of session.

[The law-suit now in dependence, concerning the succession to the estate of Douglas, may perhaps be numbered among the cases of greatest importance that have come before the civil courts of this or any other country, whether we consider the high antiquity and distinguished eminence of that noble family, or the extent of their possessions, and the influence they had both at home and abroad. Had this dispute happened a century or two ago, as was observed by one of the lawyers, it would probably have been determined, not within the walls of a house, by the cool deliberation of a court of judicature, but in the field, by the longest sword. Our times are surely happier in this respect than were those of our fathers. —— The general conversation has been much ingrossed by this subject for some time past, and is likely to continue so; as summonses of reduction of the service, on the head of falsehood, have been lately executed, in the name of the Duke of Hamilton; of Lord Douglas, his Grace's brother; and of Sir Hew Dalrymple of Northberwick; who are said to alledge, that no such persons as Pier la Mar, or Madam le Brune, lived at Paris in 1748; and that Archibald Stewart, now Douglas, is not the son of Lady Jean. —— A gentleman on the part of the Duke of Hamilton, is reported to have been for several months in France, making inquiries concerning this affair; on a petition for his Grace, Sir John Stewart was examined before the court of session, with shut doors, before last Christmas vacation; his examination took up a part of three days, and is sealed up, to lie *in retentis*; and the Duchess-dowager of Douglas, who has acted the part of a mother to Mr Douglas, set out soon after from Edinburgh for Paris; as have likewise the Hon. my Lady Stewart of Grandtully, Sir John's wife, and some lawyers.]

THE macers who were judges of this service, were Francis Gibb, Walter Colvill, and William Marshal; and the inquest, or jury, were,

Archibald Murray of Murrayfield. Esq;
Mr Patrick Murray of Cherrytrees, Advocate,
Alexander Gray, Depute-Clerk of Session,
Alexander Kincaid, Bookseller in Edinburgh,
John Hope, Merchant in Edinburgh,
Thomas Rigg of Morton, Esq;
Mr James Hume of Gamelshiels,
Mr Robert Pringle of Newhall,
James Ker, Goldsmith in Edinburgh,
Mr David Grame, Advocate,
Mr James Graham, one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh,
Joseph Watson, Writer in Edinburgh,
William Dempster, Goldsmith in Edinburgh,
George Brown of Ellieston, Esq;
Patrick Inglis, Merchant in Edinburgh.

Eleven witnesses were examined; and they deponed as follows.

Walter Colvill, one of the said macers, aged 50, depones, * That he knew the deceased Lady Jean Douglas: that she was habite and repute to be married to Sir John Stewart, now of Grandtully, and who formerly used to pass by the name and designation of *Colonel John Stewart*; and that the claimant was commonly habite and repute to be the only son now on life, procreate of the said marriage. Depones, That it is consistent with his knowledge, that Lady Jean Douglas went abroad in the year 1746: that the deponent attended her from Lady Jean's house at Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, to Huntington in England: that Sir John Stewart met Lady Jean at Huntington: that Mrs Hewit attended Lady Jean as her companion: that Mrs Hewit told the deponent upon the road, that Lady Jean was married to Sir John Stewart: that the deponent had reason to think, that they slept together that night, having seen a room with a bed or-

* This witness, and some of the rest, depose, That the late Duke of Douglas was habite and repute to be the son and heir of the late James Marquis of Douglas, his father; that the Duke died without issue of his body; and that Lady Jean was habite and repute to be the only daughter of the Marquis, and sister to the Duke: but as these facts are not disputed, we omit them; but give the rest of the depositions entire.

dered

dered for them, and ſaw Sir John's night-gown and ſlippers in that room: that the deponent went from Huntington to London, to procure paſſes for Sir John and Lady Jean for Holland: that ſhe and Sir John were to ſtay at Huntington for ſome days, and from that to go to Harwich, where they were to wait till the paſſes came to them: that the deponent, by Lady Jean's orders, exchanged letters, at ſeveral different times, and at different places, with the ſaid Mrs Hewit; from whom he had letters from Rotterdam, Hague, Utrecht, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rheims, and, as he thinks, from Paris: that in one of theſe letters from Rheims, Mrs Hewit writ, that Lady Jean was with child; and that ſhe was ſix or ſeven months going with child; and, upon recollection, thinks, the letter was from Aix-la-Chapelle. Depones, That he had a letter from Mrs Hewit from Paris, wherein ſhe wrote, that Lady Jean was delivered of two ſons upon the 10th of July 1748, ſo far as he can recollect, having deſtroyed the letters two or three years ago, thinking them of no import: that the deponent received the laſt-mentioned letter about a fortnight, or thereby, after the ſaid 10th of July: that about that time Mr Archibald Stuart, then doer for the Duke of Douglas, ſent for the deponent, and having inquired, if he had any word from Lady Jean, he ſhowed the laſt-mentioned letter, and Mr Stuart read it, and took a note of what was contained in the letter, concerning the birth of the children, and ſaid, he would ſend it, or ſhow it to the Duke of Douglas. Depones, That Lady Jean returned to Scotland in Auguſt 1752, as the deponent thinks; that when ſhe came to Leith, the deponent was ſent for, and ſaw Lady Jean, and Mrs Hewit attending her; that Lady Jean called for her two ſons, and introduced them to the deponent, as her children, and the deponent ſaluted them; that the name of the eldeſt ſon, the claimant, was *Archibald*, and the ſecond ſon, *Sholto*. Depones, That Lady Jean went from Edinburgh to London in April 1753; that ſome few days after ſhe left this place, her ſon Sholto ſevered and died; that the children having been committed to the deponent's inſpection and care, he acquainted Lady Jean of the child's death; that he received an anſwer from Mrs Hewit, bearing, that Lady Jean was ſo afflicted with grief, for the loſs of her child, that ſhe could neither write, nor do any thing for ſome time: that ſhe returned to Scotland in Auguſt thereafter, and the deponent had frequently occaſion to ſee her behave moſt kindly, and in a motherly way, to the claimant, her ſon.

James Hepburn of Keith, Eſq; aged 60 or thereby, depones, That Lady Jean Douglas was habite and repute to be married to Sir John Stewart, now of Grandtully, who formerly uſed to paſs by the name and deſignation of *Colonel John Stewart*; and that the claimant was habite and repute to be the only ſon now on life, procreate of the ſaid marriage: that Lady Jean was at the Hague in the year 1746, where the deponent ſaw her and Sir John Sewart: that he afterwards ſaw them at Aix-la-Chapelle, in ſpring 1748: that Lady Jean appeared to the deponent to be thinner in the face, and not ſo well as when he had ſeen her at the Hague; that he took notice of this to Mrs Hepburn, his ſpouſe, who ſaid, Don't you obſerve that ſhe is with child? and that he accordingly looked at her more narrowly next day, and ſhe did appear to be with child: that about two months thereafter, or thereby, he ſaw Lady Jean and Sir John at Liege, when ſhe appeared to be further gone with child; and that ſhe endeavoured to conceal her bigneſs in the belly, by a looſe dreſs which ſhe wore: that ſhe was attended by two ſervant-maids, whoſe names the deponent thinks were Effy Caw and Tibby Walker, at the foreſaid places: and that he ſaw Mrs Hewit along with Lady Jean at all theſe places. Depones, That when Sir John and Lady Jean were at Liege, Sir John told the deponent, that Lady Jean was going to Paris to be delivered, or to lie-in: that the deponent ſaid, that if Lady Jean was delivered of a child in any place abroad, he would be reckoned an alien; but Sir John ſaid, that if a child was of Scots parents, their being born abroad did not make them aliens; and that Sir John further ſaid, that Paris was the ſafeſt place for a woman's getting a proper aſſiſtance in child-bed: that he does not remember to have heard any thing ſpoke of Lady Jean's being with child, except in his own family, who all believed ſhe was with child. Depones, That after Lady Jean was delivered, Mrs Hepburn, the deponent's ſpouſe, had a letter from Lady Jean, giving an account of her ſons their birth; and thinks Sir John wrote to the ſame purpoſe, but is not poſitive: that after

after this, the deponent ſaw Lady Jean in Scotland, in a houſe near the meadow, who preſented to the deponent her two ſons, who he ſaluted.

Mrs Chriſtian Denoon, wife of James Hepburn, the preceding witneſs, aged 60, or thereby, depones, That ſhe ſaw Lady Jean Douglas, and Sir John Stewart her huſband, at the Hague, in the year 1746, and had occaſion to be with them there, almoſt every day, for two months together: that ſhe likewiſe ſaw them at Aix-la-Chapelle in the year 1748, having gone on purpoſe to ſee Lady Jean, and ſtaid about eight or ten days with them there: that thereafter, in the ſame year, ſhe ſaw them at Liege, where the deponent then reſided: that at all theſe places ſhe was attended by Mrs Hewit, Effy Caw, and Tibby Walker, which two laſt were ſervant-maids: that the late Lord Crawfurd was at Aix-la-Chapelle when the deponent viſited Lady Jean, as aforeſaid: that when the deponent ſaw Lady Jean at Aix-la-Chapelle, ſhe obſerved a very great difference from the looks that ſhe had at the Hague: that her face was very thin, that her belly or waiſt was very thick, her cheeks thin, and her eyes large: that from all which the deponent had not the leaſt doubt of her being with child; and that ſhe told this to the former deponent, her huſband, that night, and ſaid to him, that ſhe was ſure Lady Jean was with child: that ſhe told the ſame next morning to Mrs Hewit, and ſaid ſhe took it ill that ſhe had never acquainted her thereof: that Mrs Hewit ſaid, that ſhe wanted to ſurpriſe the deponent agreeably, and to try whether ſhe would find it out herſelf: that afterwards, when the deponent ſaw Lady Jean at Liege, ſhe appeared juſt like a clue, with a capuchin about her, which ſhe commonly wore, and ſeemed to have no affectation to ſhow, or diſcover, her being with child: that one morning ſhe ſaw Lady Jean ſitting upon her bed-ſide without her gown, and her waiſt-coat laid about her: that her breaſts were quite expoſed; and that, from what the deponent obſerved of them, it was impoſſible that any perſon who ſaw her in that ſituation, could doubt of her being with child: that this was the more obſervable to the deponent, that when ſhe ſaw her at the Hague, ſhe was a thin and ſlender woman, in ſo far as that ſhe ſcarce appeared to have any breaſts at all: that the deponent came in by ſurpriſe upon Lady Jean in the morning above mentioned. Depones, That when the deponent was at Liege, there were ſeveral of her countrymen there, with whom the deponent converſed about Lady Jean's being with child, which was then univerſally believed, and doubted of by no body: that, after that, Sir John wrote a letter to the deponent, acquainting her of the birth of his ſons, which ſhe now exhibits, dated 6th Auguſt 1748 *; and exhibits a letter from Lady Jean, dated 11th of October 1748 †, acquainting her of the ſtate of her childgens health; and exhibits alſo a letter from Mrs Hewit to her, dated 21ſt December 1748 ‡, from which letter the

[In the printed copy of the ſervice, the letters and other papers mentioned in the depoſitions are all placed by themſelves, after the verdict of the inqueſt. We give extracts from them by way of notes at the bottom of the pages in which they are reſpectively mentioned.]

* —— Lady Jean was brought to bed of two boys the evening of the laſt day [July 10.] I wrote to you; but as there is no joy in this life without ſome alloy, the one is ſo puny and weak, it ſcarce had life; but by the help of warm wine, and a very good nurſe, and country-air, ſtill lives, and may poſſibly do well. But be that as God pleaſes, the other promiſes as well as ever child did, which ſhe keeps under her eye, with a fine nurſe, after changing three: had he not been ſtrong naturally, it was enough to have killed him; but far from it, he is whole and ſturdy, ſleeps and ſucks without intermiſſion; and the angel herſelf recovers to a wiſh: it is true, we are obliged to conceal the tenderneſs of the youngeſt until ſhe is quite well.

† —— Your friend Mr Stewart is gone the day before yeſterday to ſee little Sholto, who is ſtill mighty weak and tender, though rather ſomewhat revived, and better, I hear, within theſe few weeks. Mr Stewart took the opportunity of going along with Baron Magilicoat, who was obliged to go to Paris about ſome affairs; he returns again in a fortnight or three weeks. —— Since you're ſo good's to intereſt yourſelf about me, I know you'll be ſatisfied to hear that your young friend, little Archibald, continues ſtill, I bleſs God, both ſtrong and well.

‡ —— I have been ill theſe ſix weeks, ſo that I never was able to go out. —— Lady Jean has been ill theſe three weeks, though now, bleſſed be God, ſhe is pretty well, but very weak. You muſt know, ſhe was in as good a way as you and I could have wiſhed, the matter of ten weeks; and my Lady Wigton being ill, and taking medicines, obliged her to go oft to ſee her; and coming home, her foot ſlipt, and, to ſave herſelf from falling, wrampt her back; and did not tell me when ſhe came home, or I would have had her bled directly; and the next day ſhe fell ill with a witneſs, which has quite broke my heart.